The Sunday Oregonian.

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Friday	Oct [illegible]	Thursday	Oct [illegible]
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Corvallis	1 30 P. M.	Portland [illegible]

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LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
Portland.	[illegible] P. M.	McMinnville [illegible]
McMinnville.	5 45 A. M.	Portland [illegible]

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WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

[illegible]

R S N L A N D

NEW YORK LETTERS

Sedgwick, the Mexican Envoy, a Jolly Good Convivial Fellow

By Speculators in Wall Street—Imitators of their Elders with a Much Higher Regard for Honor

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—The Sedgwick scandal has been temporarily buried in the excitement caused by the earthquake. Sooner or later, however, it is likely to reappear. Anything concerning Mr Sedgwick must therefore prove interesting. Sedgwick is tall and distinguished in appearance and supercilious in demeanor. Some call him handsome, yet he is a great favorite with the ladies. He dresses and acts like, and really is, a howling swell. He is a member of the [illegible] Union club, and trains in its set with a vim, nerve and vigor that would put many a younger man under the ground in a hurry. He was formerly a great friend of the fashionable and wealthy J Hampden Robb, a state senator who has lately been shunted from the main line in politics. Sedgwick is a hale fellow well met in society circles. He is a great diner out, a judge of good wine, and a reckless poker player. He is about 45 years old. He came here from Boston fifteen years or more ago. He is one of the Massachusetts Sedgwicks, a family which equals in aristocracy the Taliaferros of Virginia, the De Saussures of South Carolina, the Munchalis of Kentucky and the Livingstons of Louisiana. Catharine M. Sedgwick, the distinguished authoress belonged to the same branch of the family. Arthur Sedgwick is a graduate of Harvard. He entered the army in the last year of the war as a lieutenant in the Twentieth Massachusetts. When only twenty days at the front his nearsightedness led him into a knot of confederates, whom he took for Federals. They whipped him from the picket line, and he spent the remainder of his term of service in Libby prison. At the close of the war he practiced law in Boston, and then drifted to this city. Meantime he married the daughter of Lucius Tuckerman, a retired merchant, worth from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. In New York he affected journalistic work. While training in the ranks of society he locked arms with E. L. Godkin, and joined the staff of the *Nation*, a pharisaical newspaper. While Godkin was away Sedgwick flopped the *Nation* into the platter of the democracy, and ran it in Tilden's interest. The effect was disastrous. The paper lost its circulation and influence, and was finally merged into the *Weekly Post*. Sedgwick followed Godkin to the *Evening Post*. He wrote mainly upon social topics. Being well educated, cultivated and accomplished, he achieved a fair editorial reputation. After Cleveland's election, however, he returned to the practice of law. As a lawyer he was clearly a failure. He had no general practice in court. So little was it that very few lawyers knew him when he was appointed special envoy to Mexico. He was known more especially as a social character.

When Cleveland was inaugurated, Sedgwick made a pull for a big foreign mission. He had strong mugwump and social backing. But he failed to secure an appointment. The backbone of the aristocratic political element had been broken by the row raised in the democratic camp over the selection of Endicott, Phelps, and others of the old *noblesse*. Sedgwick relapsed into social life, and became what is known as a "club rounder." While his head was never steady under the influence of champagne, his stomach was ever true to him. No matter how wild the escapade or how many the bumpers, his excesses never "phazed" him. He lost neither springy step nor appetite. I am told that after a night's carouse, with the morning hours spent at a friendly game of poker he has been known to walk down Broadway without sleep, and, with the eye of a hawk and the nerve of a sharpshooter, turn into Delmonico's and devour the largest and juiciest porterhouse steak with a succulent relish.

Sedgwick is undoubtedly indebted to his grandfather for his Mexican mission. His grandfather was a great chum of the grandfather of Secretary Bayard. The Massachusetts F F V's have always lovingly affiliated with the F F V's of Delaware, and nothing could be more gratifying to a Bayard than to gratify a Sedgwick. The secretary, however, is mistaken when he says that Arthur Sedgwick is a thorough Spanish scholar. Arthur has only a smattering of Spanish, picked up in a trip to South America some years ago in the interests of a client. Whether the story of his Mexican spree be true or false, he is fully able to fill the bill and to keep up his end in any bout with gilded youths in the halls of the Montezumas.

ZISKA

SCHOOL FOR BOY SPECULATORS.

The produce exchange has what may be termed a school for gambling, which is, from the nature of the case, more or less of a school for scandal. The failure of Harrison P Grover was interesting commentary on speculation at the produce exchange, and illustrates the pernicious effects upon some natures of constantly inhaling an atmosphere of speculation. Grover is about 35 years of age, eccentric, of small stature, yet something of an athlete, priding himself on his sparring, rowing and fencing. He was about the smallest member of the exchange, yet a veritable little fighting cock. He was very shrewd, and kept himself well informed on the outlook for speculation and yet he was tripped up at last after having made considerable money. He is a nephew of Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, a wealthy lady of Brooklyn, who lent him $5000 last winter when he was in difficulties. He began his career in the office of [illegible] R Hickox as the [illegible] who had charge of his transaction in the wheat pit. He succeeded for a time so well that he employed brokers to execute his orders, paying in a comparatively short time nearly $[illegible] in commissions. He complained that the brokers took [illegible] business [illegible] out without waiting an instant. When he ended [illegible] to speculate and [illegible] cannot. "I have tried to resist the [illegible] I cannot. I shall leave at once and go on a farm in California. It would be well for others to do likewise."

In the old produce exchange building there was a room in which some fifty boys of from 16 to 20 years of age, connected with [illegible] houses, met to clear grain contracts [illegible] "ring." They knew as much about the modus operandi of speculation as their employers and soon put the fact to proof. [illegible] before the boys began to [illegible] the same as their employers. They [illegible] they settled the differences [illegible] out the contracts, [illegible] by going around to one another's offices [illegible] In most respects indeed closely imitated their employers. The one startling innovation was that they required no margin. They were all so young that they relied on the honor [illegible] Yet, singular to say, none of the boys ever "laid down" on their contracts and there was only one set-back [illegible] of them announced his inability to meet his [illegible] He was not [illegible] a Pariah or leper was not more despised or shunned than this youthful bankrupt was ever after. The boys all carried books in which to jot their transactions just like their employers. One of them carelessly left his book on a desk in his office one day and his employer happened to see it. [illegible] were astonishing. Here was a [illegible] who made the eyes of his boss [illegible] The alarm was sounded, and [illegible] was suppressed. When the new exchange was opened, however, some of the boys [illegible] began to speculate in the ring while [illegible] their spare time [illegible] the establishments which [illegible] to business when the house [illegible] and gambling resorts are [illegible] by the police.

This trading by clerks is really prejudicial to the interests of the employers. A clerk having a large buying order to execute will buy on his own account before he executes his employer's order, or he will sell in contrary circumstances. He can sell short for himself and then beat down the market with selling orders from his house and thus pocket an assured profit, or he can buy on his own account and then advance the price in buying for his employer. Brokers do this themselves in some cases and think it is all right, and some of them even give their clerks permission to speculate in the ring, but as a rule they are opposed to it. They are hoodwinked by their clerks and a college for practical instruction in gambling is what the produce exchange has become, or will soon become if more earnest measures are not instituted to suppress the growing evil. It would be invidious to point to any one member as the dean of the faculty in this college of speculation but it seems undeniable that the Hon Franklin Edson was one of the fathers of the option trading at the New York produce exchange, and that he was assisted by numerous professors and tutors profound in speculative methods.

The "Big Four" of Chicago still seem to be trying to keep down the price of wheat. Operators here who went long on the Bulgarian scare sold out, and have since been rather inclined to go short to Kenna and Jones, it is stated, these gentlemen, it is further averred, being disposed to quietly attend to their shorts. There has lately been a significant change in the export trade in wheat here. Until recently the exporters were in the habit at the close of each day of sending cable refusals on wheat to the other side, that is, giving European houses the refusal of the wheat at a certain price. These refusals were accepted if the price advanced and declined if the price fell off. Through refusals given recently on a rising market the exporters had their fingers pretty badly burned, and thereupon they stopped sending refusals. The European houses thought they could compel New York to come to them, and they held aloof from the market for four or five days, making a practical deadlock. It ended in a victory for America.

OSCAR WILLOUGHBY RIGGS

GOSSIP OF THE STAGE

There has been an earnest endeavor of late to produce comic opera in New York. The intention was more brilliant than the execution. Acting upon the inexplicable theory that the public are yearning for metrical tomfoolery, all the managers have gone in search of musical dramas. In fact a drama without music is of no more account than an actress without wardrobe.

The latest endeavor bore the name of "Josephine Sold by her Sisters." It was done by the McCaull company at Wallack's on Monday night. Mr McCaull, I ought to tell you, steers as wide as possible from the native thing. He "fakes" the foreign article, to use the slang of the stage. He has one or two clever people in his company, and he whittles German opera to their shape and talents. By the time he gets through with them they are local burlesques.

The divertisements that he furnishes are sometimes funny in spots, they are seldom anything else. And that being the case, it is never worth while to spend much time in writing about them.

"Josephine Sold by Her Sisters" differs from the other recent attempt in this line by a certain audacity of theme. It is really a burlesque on the bible story of Joseph and his brethren. And the selection will show to what lengths these comic librettists are driven in search of subjects. "Joseph" has long been the theme of a spectacular drama, but it was treated with some degree of reverence and was throughout a serious play. This affair at Wallack's is puerile travesty, after the Parisian models of fun. That it will entertain, much less interest, rational people with any respect for the bible is not for a moment to be thought of. It wasn't written for that purpose. It was framed like most of the twittering vaudevilles to catch the shallow minds of men about town, the demi-monde and the youngsters, gilded and otherwise, whose strong point is their wild contempt for everything but the giddy disdain of the moment.

Two new players were introduced to New York by this pasquinade. One was Miss Louise Parker, of whom the public have heard a great deal in paragraphs for a month. She succeeded in looking very pretty, in singing pleasantly and feebly, and in not acting at all.

Mr Eugene Oudin, the new baritone, was the other newcomer. His inability to do anything but sing showed how difficult it is to get musical actors for these ventures.

Lawrence Barrett and Frederick Warde both opened the same night in the legitimate drama, as it is still fondly called. They both had packed houses, to use another fond phrase, made up of the working classes, who alone patronize the legitimate in New York.

If you want to see a deeply interested and serious audience you must go to one of the big, cheap theaters. If you want to see the gay and careless sneerers you must go to comic opera.

NYM CRINKLE

GOSSIP OF THE CLUBS

The sultry August weather of the past week has occasioned a more general exodus of club men to the seaside or country clubs than has occurred for several years. Indeed, the past week the clubs were so little frequented that they were almost deserted, and many of them did not probably take in the running expenses. As a rule the summer business averages very satisfactorily in the clubs, for during this period many married men whose families are absent in the country take all their meals at the club, which they seldom frequent at other times except on special occasions. In the clubs which run their own cafe and restaurant (and nearly all the prominent clubs, except possibly the Athletic, have adopted this system) there is, of course, no grumbling, but where there is a speculating steward counting each day's receipts and each day's losses, and each day as inevitably lost that does not show a profit, "things are not what they seem," to misquote Gilbert's felicitous lines. It is estimated that there are more family men in the membership of the Union League club than in any other in the city, and excepting [illegible] the spacious dining room on the top floor has been regularly as crowded as during the winter, when the bachelor habitues [illegible] summer wanderings. [illegible] contingent in the [illegible] which in the summer [illegible] [illegible] never sees us to [illegible] the first established the speculating steward and the own restaurant with law [illegible] Queen's City club of St Louis, [illegible] experiment, [illegible] the [illegible] general [illegible] of its members, and its steward has been [illegible] profitable. The [illegible] has always done a [illegible] summer business, but the hot weather of the past few days, which the [illegible] will soon let up [illegible] treated all the clubs [illegible] at Coney Island and [illegible] resorts very bad, and those who do not go [illegible] some quiet roadside place where they find cooling breezes and privacy [illegible] to enjoy the meal which [illegible] might prove very [illegible] If there is any breeze moving at [illegible] are so pleasantly situated, with [illegible] well ventilated houses, that [illegible] pleasant loitering places can be [illegible] free from the crowd and bustle of [illegible] resorts.

[illegible] Mr Lorillard [illegible] owner of [illegible] several thousand acres of forest, stream and [illegible], has turned this over to an incorporated club for a consideration, of course. His mansion is to be the club house, the grounds are to be laid out into a royal park, members can erect private dwellings subject to the rule, but the scheme looks very much like one to enable the owner to beautify and improve his broad acres, which eventually will come back into his possession on the failure of the club for the reasons assigned.

JOHN D'ARME

The Whisky Tax

New York Sun

The tax on whisky is 90 cents a gallon, payable within three years after manufacture and storage, unless the commodity is exported to a foreign country. If whisky pays its tax within three years, and is stored for four years more, or long enough to bring it to sufficient maturity, its cost is raised by charges and shrinkage to $8 41 a gallon. But if it can be sent abroad free of tax at $1 07 a gallon and brought back, its cost, after seven years of maturity, is reduced to $2 40 a gallon. The net gain by exportation is, therefore, the handsome sum of 51 cents a gallon, or $16 32 a barrel.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

Some of the Landmarks Destroyed by the Earthquake.

St. Philip's and St. Michael's—Other Public Buildings that were Shattered—Other Earthquakes That Visited the Locality

New York Times

The city of Charleston, South Carolina, which is the principal seaport on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, stands upon a flat tongue of land which extends southeastward between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, forming a peninsula terminating in a narrow fork at the south and gradually widening to the north. The rivers where they join form a spacious harbor which extends southeast about seven miles, where it joins the Atlantic ocean. The harbor is completely landlocked except at its entrance, which is about one mile wide and has a depth of water of eighteen feet. Fronting the harbor and extending north and south about six miles is Sullivan's Island, and on the other side of the entrance to the harbor also running north and south, is Morris Island. The entrance to the harbor is well guarded by Forts Sumter and Moultrie and inside are Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, all of which played a prominent part in the opening scenes of the great rebellion in 1861. Owing to the lowness of the ground on which it was built, Charleston presented a peculiarly picturesque appearance when viewed from the harbor, its many spires and public buildings seeming to rise out of the sea, while the richness of the surrounding foliage gave to the city a peculiarly engaging aspect.

THE SITE OF THE CITY

Of Charleston was originally settled in 1680 by a party of English colonists under Col. William Sayle, but it was not until after the Revolution that the present city was incorporated in 1783. It has since extended from the limited boundaries of colonial days until it embraces twelve wards, and had a population, according to the census of 1880, of 49,984. Two main streets—Meeting and King—penetrate the city from North to South, running almost parallel, and these are intersected at right angles by cross streets running from Cooper to Ashley river. All streets are well paved and lighted by gas, and in some of them the electric light has been introduced. There is but little uniformity in the style of the houses, all classes of architecture being represented in one street, but among the buildings which have been shattered by the force of the earthquake were some of the most elaborate structures, and some which have been exhibited with pride as landmarks of Revolutionary days. The mild and equitable climate of the city is conducive to the healthy growth of foliage, and nearly every house has its flower garden while many are embowered in trees, presenting pictures of beauty which are seldom seen in the limits of a Northern city.

THE DAMAGE DONE

By the earthquake seems to have been in the lower portion of the city, where the two rivers approach each other and finally unite. This is also the principal business center of Charleston, in which stood the most valuable and venerable buildings which are now laid in ruins. St. Philip's church, which suffered severely, and the steeple of which is said to be utterly destroyed, is the property of one of the oldest religious societies in the country. The structure ruined by the earthquake is the fourth which has occupied the same site, on the east side of Church street, a short distance above Queen. The first was built in 1681, and the present church was dedicated in 1838, to take the place of the one destroyed by fire in 1835. It was a very beautiful edifice, with a graceful spire on the western extremity, rising 200 feet toward the heavens. The interior, with its lofty arched roof, profusely ornamented, and supported by Corinthian columns, was remarkable for the elegance and correctness of its architecture. It was originally furnished with an excellent chime of bells, but these were broken up and cast into cannon during the great civil war, and the means of the society had not yet been sufficient to replace them. St. Philip's was one of the sights of Charleston which every visitor was taken to see. It was in the direct line of the earthquake, and apparently felt its full force. In one of its two cemeteries rest the remains of John C. Calhoun, South Carolina's famous statesman.

ST. MICHAEL'S,

Which is also reported shattered, is another of the historical churches of Charleston, whose history is even more interesting than that of St. Philip's. It stands on the southeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets, in the very heart of the business center of the city, much as old Trinity in New York stands sentinel over Wall street. Its construction was begun in February, 1752, and its cost was $32,755.87 of our present currency. The building is of brick, rough cast, and is now colored white. It is 130 feet long, sixty feet wide, and its steeple, which is so badly shattered that it must come down, is 190 feet high and a model of architectural beauty. This steeple has been a prominent landmark of Charleston, and could be seen for miles from the ocean. During the bombardment of Charleston in the civil war it was a favorite target for the batteries on Morris island, but singularly it was never struck, although the body of the church was several times disfigured by bursting shells. St. Michael's was first opened for service in February, 1761; the bells and clock were imported from England in 1764, and the organ in 1768. The story of the bells is an interesting chapter of revolutionary history. When the British evacuated Charleston in December 1782, Major [illegible] of the royal artillery, seized them as the [illegible] they were a military perquisite. [illegible] an appeal for their return on the [illegible] they had been purchased by private [illegible] and Sir Guy Carleton issued [illegible] their restoration. But they had already been shipped to England, where they were purchased by Mr [illegible] and reshipped. They arrived in Charleston in November, 1783, and were at once replaced in the belfry. In 1861, when the civil war began, the bells were sent to Columbia for safety, and when that city was burned by Sherman two were stolen and were never recovered, and the rest were so bad[ly] [illegible] by the fire as to be useless. In 1866 they were again sent to England to be recast, and this was done by the successors of the firm which had originally cast them. In February, 1867, the eight bells, as nearly as possible identical with the original chimes, were landed in Charleston, and after a duty of over $[illegible] had been paid on them they were placed in the old steeple of St. Michael's. For the citizens of Charleston these bells are [illegible] with the same sentiment that attaches to the chimes of Trinity in New York.

THE [illegible] OPPOSITE ST. MICHAEL'S

On the southwest corner of Broad and Meeting streets, stood the main police station of the city, which is reported as irreparably damaged. It was a plain, substantial building, with a [illegible] made extending over the sidewalk on [illegible] street. It was the headquarters of the city police, and also used for the temporary confinement of prisoners arrested by them. On the northeast corner of Broad and Meeting streets stood the city hall, and on the northwest corner the courthouse. The city hall is an imposing structure fronting on Broad street, the first floor of which is divided into handsome and well arranged offices for members of the city government. The council chamber occupies the rear half of this floor, and is a fine hall fifty feet long by thirty wide, with a height of twenty four feet. It is ornamented with a number of pictures and a few pieces of statuary. Among the pictures is a full length portrait of Washington, painted by Col. Trumbull in 1791. The courthouse is of brick, faced so as to resemble stone. The front is on Broad street and presents a central projection formed by a series of columns raised on a rustic arcade and rising to the full hight of the building.

HIBERNIAN HALL,

Which was also in the direct line of the center of the disturbance, and was injured beyond restoration, was on Meeting street, at about the middle of the block between Broad and Queen. It is the property of the Hibernian society, one of the oldest and wealthiest associations in the city and comprising in its ranks all the best citizens of Irish extraction. The building was a handsome and substantial one, conveniently arranged, with a large hall occupying the whole of the second floor and a small hall and committee rooms below. Since the burning of the Institute and St. Andrew's hall, Hibernian hall has been used for political conventions and all other large assemblies. It was also arranged to admit of theatrical productions, and was used for all such performances until the building of the Academy of Music, at Market and King streets. The society had but recently put the hall in thorough repair and ornamented it quite handsomely.

Charleston suffered a great deal from the effects of the rebellion, and after the capture of Morris island by the Union forces a bombardment of the city began, which lasted from August 22, 1863, to February 18, 1865, with scarcely an intermission. During this time a favorite target of the Federal gunners was the spire of St. Michael's, which stood out prominently on account of its great hight as a good mark. The "Swamp Angel," as the soldiers christened one of the guns, was trained constantly at this point, but as before stated, the steeple escaped unharmed, though the church was several times struck. After the war Charleston lay paralyzed for a time, but of late years she has been growing steadily in prosperity, and a brilliant future was apparently before her, until the terrible disaster of Tuesday laid the best part of her in ruins.

In this country the slight shocks Friday were followed by an outbreak of the Excelsior geyser in Yellowstone park, which had been quiet for more than four years. It continued to play for about twenty four hours. It is the most powerful geyser in the world. A phenomenon of a similar nature was the flowing of the artesian well at Belle Plaine, Ia., which began Thursday at a rate that soon flooded the town with water.

EARTHQUAKES OF FORMER DAYS

Charleston has had a liberal share of earthquakes since the middle of the eighteenth century. The earliest historical records show that the town was slightly shaken by an earthquake May 19, 1754. This was followed April 1, 1799 by a violent shock accompanied by a rumbling sound and a high wind. A slight shock was felt September 10, 1811. Two months later there were violent and repeated shocks. Six of them were distinctly felt. Slight shocks were felt January 24 and February 4, 1812. There were shocks of earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling and hissing sound, February 7, 1813. The most violent earthquake of the series occurred December 19, 1857, when houses and other buildings were slightly shaken up. These disturbances did not differ materially from the shocks felt in Summerville and Charleston last week, when gate bells were rung, crockery was broken and small articles knocked about generally.

Persons who were awake when the shock visited Charleston, at 4.45 o'clock Saturday morning last, said the first premonition of the shock was a rumbling sound similar to that caused by a moving train in the distance. Then the gate bells were rung and the houses shaken from roof to cellar. People got out of bed and ran to the windows to wait for the disturbance to cease. Some went into the street for safety. The colored people of Charleston were much impressed with the earthquake. Some thought that the earth was twisted up below the surface. Others predicted that when two more earthquakes were felt the world would come to an end. The earthquake began at 4.45 A. M. and shocks were felt until 4.20 P. M.

Before it was Stricken by the Earthquake—Its People and Churches

The Rev. F. R. Donahoe in Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*: "Charleston is one of the most interesting cities in the country. It is one of the few Southern cities which retain all the old customs peculiar to the South. It is a very moral city. Only on rare occasions is there any drunkenness or disorder, and it is said that there are fewer people in jail there than in any of the large cities. The architecture is also peculiar to the town. The houses are mostly low and [illegible] they have large, commodious piazzas extending around the entire building, and, strange to say, all the entrances are from the side. It is very rare to find a front door. The gardens are surrounded by high walls and completely shut out the house from the street.

"The colored people there far outnumber the whites, there being 6,000 of 10,000. They monopolize most of the trades, are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, and leave very few openings for white labor. They also are usually moral, sober, industrious, and form a very necessary part of the society.

"St. Michael's church, which is now in ruins, was one of the oldest churches in America, and certainly the most interesting. Its history dates way back before the Revolutionary war, when the Episcopalians first founded churches in this country. During the last war it was a target for our batteries stationed on Morris island. From it could be had a view of the entire city and bay. It was the church where the old families resorted. Ivy-covered, shaded by huge trees, it stood a landmark, and the whole town dwelt under its shadow until it seemed to exert a paternal influence. When its bells rang out the people said it was calling its child on to prayer. In its destruction a blow is struck at the old regime from which it cannot recover.

"St. Philip's was also an old church, nearly as old as St. Michael's. Here lies interred the body of John C. Calhoun, the great State rights champion. The pews were all those great box pews in which one seemed to enter a closet. The backs were higher than the head and there was an air of antiquity about it suggestive of those old European cathedrals. The people here are very pious, the principal denominations being Episcopal and Presbyterian. The Bishop of Peterborough first sent a minister to Charleston, and he built several churches. There also are the ruins of an old Catholic cathedral, which has long been an object of interest to strangers. It was destroyed during the great fire of 1861 and now trees are growing between its walls, where once the altars stood. A little stream of water has formed a pool overgrown with vegetation. I greatly fear the shock has leveled its historic walls, as it was tottering on the fall when I last saw it.

"It must have been a tremendous shock to the colored people there; they are so emotional, so superstitious, that the effect of the earthquake must have been terrorizing. I remember attending a colored church where the preacher talked about the release of Paul and Silas from prison. He said the devil locked them up, and in order to prevent their praying put their feet in stocks, but he forgot to gag them. They prayed so loud the earth trembled, the Lord's throne shook, and a tremendous earthquake opened the prison doors. The large congregation got so excited they cried, halloed, prayed, sang and pandemonium seemed to have broken loose in the church. Their noise is indescribable. Then how great a shock must this have been to their nerves."

LITERARY NOTES

"A Wicked Girl," by Mary Cecil Hay, who died this summer, has been published by the Harpers in their Handy Series.

"The Court of France in the Sixteenth Century," by Lady Catherine Jackson, another interesting historical compilation, has been issued in the Franklin Square Library form.

Cassell's National Library furnishes choice bits of English prose and verse at 10 cents a number. One of the latest of the weekly issues is "The Merchant of Venice."

The Springfield *Union* reminds the ladies that the feminine exclamation "Dear me suz!" is derived from the Latin phrase, Deus me sus—[illegible] or God help me!

Two of the latest novels published by Harper & Brothers in their paper editions have just been received by the booksellers here. They are "The Long Lane," by [illegible] and "[illegible]" by Mary Deane, both English [illegible]

This generation of young people who are buying books for their small but select libraries certainly owe a debt of gratitude to John B. Alden, the New York publisher. The very best literature is furnished by him at the lowest possible rate of profit over the actual cost of publication. His latest announcement is that of two little volumes, Emerson's Addresses and Emerson's Miscellanies, which he offers as an [illegible] of printing and binding, at [illegible] cents and [illegible] cents each respectively.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the great ability [illegible] the wife of [illegible] Lady Randolph Churchill.—[illegible] Ledger.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

Nym Crinkle Portrays the Theater of New York Life

The Drama of Delmonico's—Interesting Characters that Fill the Scene—The Melodrama of the Cafe

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

It generally has its first act in the restaurant. You see the restaurant is not only the best of its kind, but it's a proper form to go there. Delmonico gives a kind of tang to the breakfast or supper. She prefers it, and it generally costs more. Not that it is any higher in its prices than a score of others, but you are very apt to find more expensive rarities on the bill.

The restaurant may be called the springtime of the eating man. It's the place for salads, crisp vegetables, game out of season and sold under apochryphal names. It's the place where you will catch the belles after the opera or concert. It's a great thing to take her there for the first time and bow to the Livingstones and Hamiltons as you go through to your table. She gets the idea that you are a favorite. You remark to her incidentally that that's Bob Stuyvesant de Lupster, "a rare dog of a fellow, dear old chum, by!"

If Bob doesn't quite remember who you are as you pass, he is pretty sure to set you down as one of those new fellows at the club.

Never a night but the comedy of the eating man is played in the restaurant. You skip over the city banker or merchant who is working the country capitalists by means of terrapin and claret, you pass unnoticed the young man with the old man's wife, you ignore the politician who is pouring out Pommery sec to get the influence of his guest, you pay no attention to the family parties who come here because God has not blessed their cook, you are not attracted by the solitary dude who drinks brandy and seltzer near the door every night in the 365 because a brunette eats frogs' legs for the same number of nights with her father in the north window.

No. You study love in the corner, with a swallow tail coat on. Affianced, by jove. You know it by the way they look at each other. It has a settled air. He's got her. He comes like a fellow who is already proprietor. They have little confidence. There is a careless triumph in his eye as he sweeps the group. It says "I've bagged her, and don't you fellows worry any more." She's worth about ten thousand a year, he's worth five.

Can anything be nicer. Love, beauty, competence. What a precious matrimonial triangle.

If you are a wage-earner and pass by the open windows you will see this lovely picture show only the gas, set in glass and bottles, and you will be envious. Ten to one if you are an imaginative wage-worker you will say to yourself, Why can't I have something like that in my destiny.

Bless your innocent soul, that's the comedy of the restaurant. Let us go to—

II

THE MELODRAMA OF THE CAFE

Of course you know that the cafe is the masculine of restaurant. You needn't tip the waiter in the cafe if you don't want to, for you haven't got a lady who will think you are mean if he puts on any airs about it you can damn him audibly. There is an unwritten order in the restaurant that business suits and blasphemy shall be restricted to the cafe.

The bachelor boys from "the street" come up about 5 to dinner. They pay a regular rent to the head waiter to keep the tables for them under the Broadway windows. It is there they can see who passes outside, and they are generally watching for some one to pass.

In the corner there is a band of boy sports get in there. They know how a canvasback should be cooked. They hold their watches when it is carved. If the bird doesn't run and reach the [illegible] in two seconds after the first cut they all get purple with disgust, "Turn it, you know, and send it back."

It is in that corner that so many wagers were made when Charley Delmonico was alive, and to the credit of the house I must say they were all lost, for they were made that he could not supply certain special dishes. It was there that Ned House, who had just come back from China and was describing a dish of bird's nest, bet Phil Ripley that it couldn't be got in the United States. And he lost the check in half an hour.

It was there that John McCullough bet that there was no buffalo tongue in the house and planked down his forfeit like a man.

It was there that George Dolby delivered a eulogy on the English oyster, confident that he was at a safe distance from them, and Ned Seymour ordered them up in proof to the astonishment of everybody and to Dolby's dismay.

Let us say three years later. Our young husband has one of the retained tables. He watches the street between mouthfuls. He is more nervous, a trifle redder in the face, and there is an iron gray tinge to the hair on his temples. All in three years. He looks over the financial column in the last edition of the *Post*, and then throws it under the table. He drinks a great deal of brandy with his dinner.

Presently a coupe goes slowly by, close to the curve. Some one inside lays a long gloved arm on the sash and beckons adroitly. He gets up. Just as he does so a young acquaintance in a dress suit with a geranium leaf in the button hole comes in from the restaurant. He leans over and whispers to his friend.

"Belle's in the other room."

"Who's with her?"

"The same party."

One shrugs his shoulder. The other smiles. [illegible] goes to the ticker a moment and borrows with his spring overcoat on his arm.

At the corner of Twenty-sixth street he gets into the coupe.

III

THE PRIVATE ROOM

Six months later. The regular little drama [illegible] along on its quiet way. Six at table. Two of the opposite sexes cannot get private supper [illegible] Dels. This is room 2[illegible]. It has an unwritten history. A supper costs here from $25 to $400. There are a score of men in Canada dreaming of the suppers given here. There are half a score in the state prison living on mush who recall the banquets they spread in this room. Fortunes have flowed through the room [illegible]

There is one woman in the party who is said by the papers to be ravishingly beautiful. She [illegible] at least. She shows the powder on her face. Diamonds glitter all over her fingers, in her [illegible], around her throat. She lays her arm [illegible] as if it were [illegible] out of a [illegible] She is not loud or vulgar [illegible] she is, use if not the expression [illegible]

It is [illegible] o'clock in the morning. They are all [illegible] the table is heaped with glasses of all [illegible] and shapes. The young man with [illegible] on his temples is the only reckless [illegible] He [illegible] them to drink all [illegible] He [illegible] down con[illegible] He is [illegible] there is a wild [illegible] in his eye.

It is [illegible] o'clock when they break up and [illegible] of snow. Heavy fur wraps [illegible] are called. Maudlin good [illegible] as the men light their [illegible] the party linger [illegible] He is urgent [illegible] At last they cross the pavement [illegible] in his [illegible] over her. She [illegible]

"[illegible] This is the last [illegible] daybreak. Will you go [illegible]"

"[illegible]"

"[illegible] you ruin it."

"Yes, softly."

"[illegible] not for [illegible] to me?"

"Oh, yes," indifferently.

"Will you not go with me to save me?"

"No," musically.

"[illegible] you know that you have ruined me."

"[illegible] you are drunk."

"No, I am sober enough. You are heartless and to-morrow you will think of me with regret."

"Yes?" inquiringly.

"Good bye!"

"Are you going to leave me this way?"

"Yes. Shake hands."

She let him take her limp hand. He hung to it a moment. Then tearing it away in a spasm of desperation he slammed the coach door and [illegible] to the coachman to drive on.

He heard the vehicle rattle up the avenue. He stood on the corner under a light listening until the rattle of the wheels died out. Then he pulled himself together. "So," he said, "this is the ending."

It was.

Every paper in New York had it the next day. He died with his own hand in an "all night house" in Twenty ninth street, crazed with liquor. There was one word written across his memory. It was "Defaulter."

NYM CRINKLE.

THE BULGARIAN CRISIS

Again it becomes my duty to bring my analytical intellect to bear on the crisis in Bulgaria. It is lamentable to see the vast amount of dense ignorance spread around over this land of free schools and cheap newspapers. During these portentous times of bedroom abdications and tottering thrones, there are people who sit and discuss the turnip crop and the attitude of the county assessor. To them the local judge is a greater man than Bismarck, and the district school teacher a mightier mind than Gladstone.

Alexander must move out. The czar has issued a ukase, and when the czar brings out the family ukase something has got to obey the laws of gravitation. Whenever a presumptuous individual arises and contests the constitutionality of the ukase, his family immediately start an account with the undertaker. Cyclones and ukases are two things that an injunction cannot stop. The ukase has never been successfully cultivated in this country.

The true story of the czar's hatred of Alexander has never been told. When the young Prince of Battenberg was placed on the brand new, upholstered, mahogany throne of Bulgaria by the powers of Europe he was, naturally, considerably elated and stuck up. One night, shortly after his coronation, he was engaged in a game of draw with the minister plenipotentiary and extraordinary poker player of England. Alexander was enjoying great luck, and had just won a nice silver plated pot, with four queens, when a courier from the present czar's father entered with a message. It proved to be a suggestion that the prince appoint the present czar to a colonelcy in the Bulgarian army, and a postscript requested a loan of 400,000 roubles.

Alexander, flushed and foolish with wine, turned to the courier and said

"Tell your master, the czar, that I do not care to have his big, lazy son drawing a colonel's pay for soldiering in my army. And as for a 400,000 rouble loan, I do not propose to sit up all night winning money at poker simply to invest in bad loans."

The prince's wit greatly pleased the British representative, but the czar and his son never forgave the insult.

"Paste this in your hat, Gotscough," thundered the czar upon the return of the courier. "This young upstart will see the time when he'll be glad to marry a third-rate American heiress. Some of these days there will be a young king about the size of Battenberg hustling around for a job."

That day has come, and now Alexander will have plenty of time to reflect on the uncertainty of human power. Yesterday the ruler of a nation, with an A 1 autonomy that England had warranted all wool and a yard wide, to day evicted and shorn of greatness confronted with the deadly ukase of Russia and supported only by the broken pledges of Great Britain. I, too, have reason to mistrust the promises of politicians, but I do not lament. If I have no office where is the power that can sway the sword of Damocles over my head? At night I can lie down to the sleep of innocence, with no fear of removal. I have no official title to guard against the withering eyes, and no government inspector or special agent can strike terror to my soul. For all this [illegible] Oh my brethren. I want office, [illegible] never to content until I succeed. Reason whispers "[illegible] life, but instinct thunders [illegible] and its tones cannot be [illegible]ed.

But I digress. When the news of Alexander's defeat [illegible] the Bulgarian throne reached St. Petersburg the czar was engaged in teaching his eldest son to dodge bombs. A messenger from the telegraph office entered with a dispatch.

"Two bits—collect," said the boy.

"What!" shrieked his majesty. "Who dare send an unpaid message to me. Give me the telegram!"

"Where's your quarter?" drawled the boy.

"My son," said the czar, struggling to conceal a smile, "you are a new boy, ain't you?"

The youth smiled and seated himself on a divan from Persia.

"I thought so," replied the czar. "Gotscough, give him two bits and dismiss him."

His majesty's countenance assumed a pleased expression as he read his advices. Seeing this his attendants came out of their bomb proof closets where they always retire upon the arrival of news until its nature is determined.

"Runemoff," said the czar, in his blandest tones, "here is news from Sofia. Alexander has lost his throne."

"I hope it pleases you, sire."

"I cannot say that it does," was the non committal reply. "We cannot, for an instant, endorse a revolution against a crown. You know that, Runemoff."

"Certainly, sire."

"But now that Battenberg is out of Bulgaria," mused the czar, stroking his beard, "I am afraid he will have to stay. Or we may permit him to return, with the understanding that he [illegible] formally abdicate. It will be better to give this matter an air of regularity."

"Certainly, sire."

This is the true explanation of Alexander's [illegible] subsequent return to Sofia and his final abdication. [illegible] the populace were ovating him [illegible] the prince was very, very sad, for he knew [illegible] a hollow mockery. To him the music [illegible] of the national anthem, the [illegible] funeral of his love [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] young [illegible] Where [illegible] [illegible] this [illegible] only they who, holding Federal office [illegible] a cold and heartless [illegible] that the [illegible] government would kindly grant their request in case they were thinking of tendering their resignations.

S. W. D[illegible]

TALE OF THE TIME

The jury in the anarchist case received $[illegible] for each of them for being two months in the service. If [illegible] of that jury had received that amount it would not have been exorbitant wages. We [illegible] get up a benefit for these deserving citizens.—Chicago Journal.

When Henry O'Reilly, who died last week, wanted forty years ago to put up a telegraph line between Philadelphia and New York the New Jersey railroad refused him permission, [illegible] on the ground that the telegraph would enable people to do business without [illegible] the railroad.—Springfield Republican.

[illegible] must be a dense [illegible] school. He is at the hot springs [illegible] and [illegible] friend who has been sending [illegible] letters. [illegible] addressed to the Hon. [illegible] delivered yesterday, and in the left hand corner of the envelope was written, Please leave off the d[illegible] Hon.—Detroit Free Press.

A controversy has arisen over the question of Gen. Sheridan's birthplace. Ohio claims him, Pennsylvania wants him, and New York declares that she will have him. Meanwhile the little general goes placidly about his business and permits others to do the fighting with words. His style of combat is of a different order.—Chicago News.

It is estimated that about two years must elapse before the sentence of death can be executed upon the anarchists. This will give the wretched criminals sufficient time to repent of their sins and to prepare their souls for the higher judgment. We hope that the seven felons referred to will immediately set about this important task.—Chicago News.

"Bailiff," said an Arkansas judge one day last week to the officer in charge of the jury, "will you please inform the jury that there will be a horse race in Merrick's pasture at 3 o'clock?" The jury had been out for forty-eight hours, but in less than thirty minutes they came into court with a verdict.—Chicago Tribune.

FALL HOUSE-CLEANING.

Not Such an Ordeal as in the Spring, but Bad Enough.

Considerable Strength of Mind Required to Throw Away Old Clothes and Rubbish Endeared by Long Use.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

As the days shorten and the nights begin to grow frosty the housekeeper's thoughts turn rather dolefully to the task of fall housekeeping. Although not such an ordeal as was the wholesale lustration bestowed in the spring, it is still, like all renovations, whether periodical or occasional, the reverse of agreeable. There may not be as much coal dust to brush and scour from moldings and woodwork, as many decaying vegetables to banish from the cellar, or as formidable an accumulation of bottles, jars and boxes to rout out of the attic and lumber room. Neither are there heavy woolens to brush, examine and arduously pack away in paper and cotton cloth swathings. But if the house had been closed for the summer there are windrows of dust under doors and windows, and panes of glass are streaked from the driving of showers through the dirty [illegible] and the rooms close, airless smell about the whole house. Even if part of the family have remained at home there are yet curtains to put up, paint to scour, thin dresses and underclothing to lay away, and the establishment to be reduced to complete order before the arrival of the cold weather. This, too, is the season in which to give careful attention to the plumbing, strengthening the weak spots, that the first sharp freeze may not insure bursting pipes and a flooded house.

BASKETS [illegible]

When possible, it is advisable to have the family remain away until everything is in order, with the exception of one efficient member, who can direct the work of restoration. Every additional person to lodge and feed at such times is an added care. The services of a stout charwoman should be engaged, and her first duty should be to get the house "broom clean." If the carpets have been taken up in the spring and thoroughly beaten, it is hardly worth while to repeat the operation now. Should they have been rolled in cloth and set aside at the time of the summer hegira, they must not be put down until there has been a diligent scouring of floors, woodwork, windows and blinds, and a polishing of gas fixtures and mirrors. In laying and tacking the carpets, the [illegible] professional will not be a great expense, and will be worth more than the money spent in the time and exertion spared to the unprofessional worker.

The carpets down, the rooms begin already to have a furnished look. Curtains naturally come next, but white or light colored draperies of lace, [illegible] muslin, or madras will present but a [illegible] appearance by Thanksgiving if hung before the September and October dust has ceased whirling. Their dainty freshness will be exchanged for a shabby dinginess that will cost the housekeeper a pang whenever she sees them. Shades, stiff portieres and pictures may be put up, however, and pieces of drapery hung that can readily be removed and shaken. The furniture may be freed from its summer cerements of linen and paper and all the dainty ornaments and bric a brac that make a house a home instead of a mere stopping place fitted to their accustomed niches.

AFTER THE MOTHS.

But this outward cleaning of the cup and platter is not nearly all that is required. There yet remain the closets to be brushed clear of any lingering moth who is desirous of securing a snug hibernating nook, the drawers to be emptied and cleaned, the woolens to be resurrected, shaken and inspected to see if they have endured the siege of moth and buffalo bug unharmed. The cloths enveloping the heavy garments and furs must be folded away for future use, their contents hung in the sun and wind to be freed from wrinkles and camphor. With the reappearance of the winter clothing comes the disappearance of summer wearing apparel. These dresses should never be packed away soiled lest the dirt should become so deeply ground into the fabric that an injurious amount of scrubbing will be required to restore cleanliness. The best way is to put them on [illegible] day, but free from starch, as its presence is [illegible] to the goods. A half day or more is [illegible] spent in sewing on buttons, darning breaks [illegible] repairing rents in the clothing that will not be needed for six or eight months. When the [illegible] again with a bound in the [illegible] dressmaking and housecleaning [illegible] occupations, the forethought [illegible] flannels and their underwear in [illegible] order will be appreciated.

This is an excellent opportunity for clearing out the rubbish that will accumulate in even a small family, and giving away to the poor or selling to the rag and bottle man the old garments, shoes, hats, etc., that are of no further use to their owners. Often such things are kept over from the spring with the delusive hope that they may prove of service in the autumn. Considerable strength of mind is required sometimes to ruthlessly cast aside articles practically useless, but endeared by association. [illegible] every added year that they are kept makes it more difficult to resolve to part with them. An instance of the absurd extreme to which this [illegible]

[illegible] GARMENTS

May be carried was given by a mother of four or five boys and girls who had kept all the shoes of each one of her children. Large bags were necessary to hold the motley and mildewed collection. They had been kept so long that it seemed like sacrilege to throw them away, and the accumulation grew steadily, with a prospect of [illegible] I [illegible] first [illegible] of senti[illegible] prompts [illegible] and [illegible]

The closets [illegible] those [illegible] kept behind [illegible] are apt to [illegible] season [illegible] The [illegible] also be [illegible] washed and wiped [illegible] must not be [illegible] should [illegible] should freeze [illegible] to keep [illegible] near the [illegible] is always far [illegible]

[illegible] the case, the family [illegible] during the fall house [illegible] be pursued as in [illegible] reduced to [illegible] others are at [illegible] will provide a foothold for [illegible] at an attic [illegible]

[illegible] HERRICK

[illegible] a startling article on Lord [illegible] recently fined by a Newcastle, England [illegible] and battering a Mr. [illegible] actress named Violet Cameron. The woman in court described [illegible] as the traveling treasurer of her theatrical troupe. [illegible] says he is, besides, the pal [illegible] and contains a scathing review of Lonsdale's escapades [illegible]

[illegible] We wish he was. [illegible] that he is—an [illegible] The peerage does not stand [illegible] its trial. Its most dangerous foes will be found within its own ranks. No democratic harangue could [illegible] have half such a damnatory [illegible] report of the vulgar [illegible] and insolent brutality of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Mr. Labouchere says that as Mr Mackay is a man of [illegible] and plain common sense and has [illegible] with his wife's social aspirations, it is doubtful whether—generous in money matters as he generally is—he will consent to spend £250,000 on a cumbersome and hideous palace in Norfolk, for the honor of the Prince of Wales occasionally visiting it.

GRANT IN PEACE.

Sherman Proof against the Wiles of the Deceitful Johnson.

The Latter's Desire to Disrupt the Friendship of the Two Great Military Commanders—His Efforts to that End

[Copyrighted by Gen Adam Badeau]

Johnson had been as violent as Stanton on his censures of Sherman's terms in North Carolina. Gen. Grant told me at the time that the president called Sherman a traitor in the presence of the cabinet, and he authorized the publication of the comments of Stanton, which called down on the great soldier the denunciations of the country he had helped to save. But when it became desirable to make use of Sherman, Johnson could assume a different tone. He resorted to every inducement of flattery, confidence and tempting advancement, and offered him in turn the command of the army, the brevet of general, and the position of secretary of war so that he might cope with, supplant or surpass Grant. But Sherman was proof against all his wiles.

Johnson's first attempt to pit the great comrades against each other was in the matter of the mission to Mexico. I have already told the story, but some points belong to my present theme. The president desired Grant to send for Sherman, who was at St Louis, but he did not inform the general in chief of the order. This, however, Grant suspected, and wrote to Sherman to come direct to his house. There he told his friend of the plot of the administration to send himself out of the country and doubtless to put Sherman in his place in the interim. Sherman at once waited on the president and protested against the scheme. He represented the determination of Grant not to leave the country, the needlessness to send him and the danger of insisting. Finally he offered himself to go to Mexico, and was substituted for Grant. Beyond all doubt it was the earnestness of his urging, the cogency of his suggestions, and above all the discovery of his loyalty to Grant that changed the purpose of the president. Sherman, however, like Grant at the outset was completely subordinate in his interviews with the president, and strove to express no opinions offensive to his superior.

INTIMATE RELATIONS

A year after these events the time came for Johnson to report his reasons for the suspension of Stanton. Sherman was then on duty at Washington as president of a board to revise the regulations of the army. His relations with Grant were so intimate that they discussed in advance the conduct of Grant in case the senate should disapprove the action of the president. On the 11th of January, two days before the senate decided, Grant told Sherman that he would not retain the office of secretary of war after the disapproval of the senate, and Sherman urged him to make known this intention promptly to the president. It was partly because of this urgency of Sherman that Grant went the same day to Johnson to announce his determination. It was also Sherman who first suggested the name of Gov. Cox as a substitute, when Grant should give up the office, and Grant urged Sherman to repeat the suggestion to the president. They were thus in complete accord. Neither at this juncture deemed it proper that Stanton should return to his office.

But Stanton resumed his place and his first act was to send a message to Grant that the secretary of war desired to see him. This required Grant to leave his own office on the opposite side of the street to wait on his superior. It was, to say the least, an ostentatious [illegible] announcing that Stanton was in his seat [illegible] cially to the man who had treated him with so much delicacy a few months before, when their positions were reversed. Then Grant had gone to Stanton's home and told him in advance [illegible] he would do, and afterward sent him a formal and highly complimentary letter before he entered upon his functions. Grant now disliked extremely the behavior of Stanton, and said so to Sherman, as well as to his own confidential officers.

INTERVIEW WITH JOHNSON

The same day Grant and Sherman went together to the president. There had already appeared in the journal which served as Johnson's mouthpiece accusations of Grant's want of faith, and he was loath to enter the executive presence, but he put under foot all personal considerations. The position of Stanton was discussed, and it was suggested that Grant should advise him to resign. The president maintained that Stanton's orders were not valid while he held office against the will of the head of the state, and Grant replied that if the president wished him to disobey Stanton, he should give a written order to that effect. This order Johnson did not give. He wished Grant to take the responsibility of disobeying, but was himself unwilling to take the responsibility of directing the disobedience.

Grant and Sherman now held frequent conferences, neither taking any step without the concurrence of the other. Sherman like Grant, subordinated all personal feeling at this juncture to public interests. He forgot any remains of resentment he may have retained toward Stanton, and offered to go to him with Grant to discuss the situation but for some reason the interview did not occur. Grant, however visited Stanton, intending to recommend him to resign, but he soon perceived that the advice would be useless and counselled Sherman not to offer it.

Meanwhile the controversy between Grant and the president was approaching a culmination. Twice Grant received important orders from Stanton requiring immediate action and inclosing communications from the treasury that recognized Stanton as secretary of war and yet the president had verbally instructed him to disregard Stanton's authority. On the 24th of January Grant formally requested that the president would put into writing these verbal directions. This was not done and Grant was placed in a very

EMBARRASSING SITUATION

It was the old device—to make some one else do the unauthorized work and take the responsibility by which Johnson was to profit without burning his fingers. At the same time the imputations of Grant's bad faith were continued. Finally, on the [illegible] of January, Grant renewed his request for written instructions to disobey Stanton, and in the same letter categorically denied the assertion of any promise on his part to remain in [illegible] the secretary's reinstatement [illegible]

This brought matters to a head. Within [illegible] days Sherman was offered the position of secretary of war. As soon as it became evident that he could not use Grant, the crafty politician turned to the next in command. On the 30th of January Sherman had a long interview with Johnson, in which the president proposed either to put Stanton out by force or to turn him legally by submitting Sherman's name to the senate as secretary of war. But to both these measures Sherman was averse. He wrote on the 31st an elaborate letter to the president, full of wisdom, patriotism and [illegible] copy of which he gave to Grant. In this he said [illegible] three or [illegible] and myself [illegible] if we [illegible] would [illegible] or two [illegible] emphatic [illegible]

[illegible] labors [illegible] to [illegible] existence [illegible] said he was [illegible] Sherman [illegible] Johnson [illegible]

[illegible]

On the 1st of January the day after [illegible] Sherman the position [illegible] son sent a letter to Grant [illegible] tail and ratifying all the [illegible] erto been on my [illegible] February Grant [illegible] Johnson's assertions [illegible] outright with an attempt [illegible] ter before the [illegible] sued an order for Sherman [illegible] ington, but with his usual [illegible] or two resolved [illegible] however, the order was renewed, and Sherman was directed to assume command of a new military division created for the occasion with headquarters at Washington. Grant notified him of this by telegram and Sherman replied "Were I prepared I should resign on the spot, as it requires no foresight to see such must be the inevitable result in the end."

Johnson now sent to the senate the nomination of Sherman for the brevet of general, which would enable the president to place him in the army instead of Grant, but Sherman instantly telegraphed to his brother in the senate to oppose the confirmation. The same day he wrote a second letter to the president, which he forwarded through Grant. To Grant himself he said "I never felt so troubled in my life. Were an order to go to Sitka, to the devil, to battle with rebels or Indians, I think you would not hear a whimper from me. My thoughts were of resigning, and I had made up my mind to ask Dodge for some place on the Pacific railroad, and then again various colleges ran through my memory, but hard times and an expensive family have brought me back. If I was certain that you would accept the nomination of president in May I would try and kill the intervening time, but I do not want you to reveal your plans till you choose to do so."

SHERMAN'S CONDUCT

It was hard to drive Sherman out of the army or compel him to oppose his friend—to force these men into such positions, who had done what they had for the country—all for the sake of enabling Johnson to triumph over the will of the people who had been in the war too, who was only by chance, or assassination, in his place. The strain between Grant and Sherman was terrible, the feeling pitiable.

Sherman's letter to the President was, as emphatic as that to Grant. He declared "If I could see my way clear to maintain my family I would not hesitate a moment to resign my present commission and seek business wherein I could be free from these unhappy complications that seem to be closing about me." He implored a revocation of the order, and continued "By being placed in Washington I will be universally construed as a rival to the general in chief, a position damaging to me in the highest degree. Our relations have always been most confidential and friendly, and if unhappily any cloud of difference should arise between us, my sense of personal dignity and duty would leave me no alternative but resignation. I shall proceed to arrange for it as rapidly as possible, so that when the time does come, as it surely will if this plan is carried into effect, I may act promptly." He ended by pronouncing the blow one of the hardest I have sustained in a life somewhat checkered by adversity."

The feeling and conduct of Sherman at this crisis can not be fully appreciated without remembering that he did not approve the course of congress in many respects, and would certainly have preferred a more lenient policy toward the South. But questions like these were now far in the background, and the decrees of Johnson were such as Sherman never could have indorsed. There were indeed many honorable and loyal men who believed that the course originally indicated by the president would have been more fortunate for the country and at this distance of time we can see instances in which congress might have acted with greater wisdom but the crooked acts and malignant combinations of the obstinate, cunning [illegible] cious man at the head of the government can recommend themselves neither to patriots nor men of honor at the North or South, democrats or republicans. They cost the country dear. The shot of Booth did more harm to the South than to the illustrious martyr who received it, or to the unhappy maniac by whose hand Lincoln fell.

GRANT ALSO TORTURED

Grant as well as Sherman was tortured by the petty craft of him whom fate had thrust into a position where he could tyrannize over greater natures than his own. Grant now appealed to Sherman to write out his recollections of the interview at which he had been present, with the president, to counterbalance the assertions of Johnson's cabinet ministers. On the 18th of February again, Grant wrote to his friend, calling for his support in the attacks upon his honor.

"Your letter to the president which you informed me by telegraph on Friday last had been mailed [illegible] brought me has not yet come to hand. It may come today. The course you have pursued [illegible] given in the case satisfaction so far as I have heard any expression of opinion. The dispatch you [illegible] to Senator Sherman has not been published [illegible] is understood to be the ground of his action in the [illegible] You may see by the papers Mr [illegible] has been [illegible] surprise at your action saying [illegible] was understood between you before [illegible] [illegible] from the fact that you had been in Washington in direct communication with the president [illegible] have you here [illegible] I have heard that Mr Johnson said to one of his intimate friends that he intended [illegible] you and [illegible] knock our heads together [illegible] Mr Johnson anything, and [illegible] regards to Mrs. Sherman and the children."

RECALLING SHERMAN'S WISHES

The scrupulous care with which in all this crisis Grant regarded Sherman's wishes and strove to do nothing to commit him further than he chose, is shown in the following letter of the 2d of February to Senator Sherman:

"The National Intelligencer of this morning contains a private note which Gen. Sherman sent to the president while he was in Washington dictated by the purest kindness and a disposition to preserve harmony and not intended for publication. It seems to me that the publication of that letter is calculated to place the general in a wrong light before the public taken in connection with what correspondents have said before evidently getting their inspiration from the White house. As Gen. Sherman afterward wrote a semi-official note to the president furnishing me a copy and still more recently a full letter sent through me, which place him in his true position and which have not been published though called for by a house, I take the liberty of sending you these letters to give you the opportunity of consulting Gen. Sherman as to what action to take upon them. In all matters where I am not personally interested I would not hesitate to advise Gen. Sherman how I would act in his place. But in this instance after the correspondence I have had with Mr. Johnson I may not see Gen. Sherman's interest in the same light others [illegible] or that I would see it had no such correspondence occurred. I am clear in this however. The correspondence here enclosed to you should not be made public except by the president or with the full sanction of Gen. Sherman. Probably the letter of the 31st of January marked confidential [illegible] at all."

Johnson was deterred by Sherman's [illegible] tions, by the refusal of the senate to confirm a brevet, and by the fear that he would damage himself if he insisted further. Doubtless too, he suspected that Sherman would not prove very serviceable if forced so much against his will into the uncoveted position. On the [illegible] of February therefore, Sherman was informed that he would not be ordered to Washington. Two days afterward without consulting the senate Johnson removed Stanton and appointed Lorenzo Thomas adjutant general of the army secretary of war ad interim. The same day a resolution was offered in the house of representatives that Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors [illegible] the [illegible] day the resolution was adopted.

ADAM BADEAU.

[illegible]

[illegible] the character of Mr Stanton [illegible] secretary of [illegible] secretary of treasury pays his [illegible] as it stood then and as it stands [illegible] commander in chief [illegible] courts or the president [illegible]

W. T. S.

Dr Charles L Dana in the course of an interesting article in the [illegible] points out that while modern sanitary medical and surgical work are reducing mortality from acute sickness enormously, there appears to be with and in part because of this life-saving, a disproportionate increase in certain defective, degenerative, criminal and invalid classes, and in certain forms of disease of a local and especially of a nervous character. Thereupon Dr Dana discusses the question whether there might come [illegible] an application of business principles to [illegible] the permanently dependent classes the business [illegible] consisting partially in the administration of carbonic acid baths to those who [illegible] themselves and others through crime or disease. The article is interesting and sensational [illegible] the utilitarianism and realism of the day would almost seem to be leading, but the doctor concludes with a statement in which most of his readers have probably anticipated him: "Life is only worth saving because it represents something more than mortality, and only from this higher and spiritual standpoint can preventive and curative medicine in all its applications be justified."

If you will only try Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] be convinced that it has peculiar merit.

IN STIRRING TIMES.

An Old Settler's Experience During the Indian Wars.

Raid on the Valley of the Puyallup Hanging of Leschi and Martial Law—Softening Influence of Time

Ezra Meeker in Tacoma Ledger

Reading A. B. Rabbeson's recent letter relating to his dangerous ride in the Indian war times, reminded me of our own participation in the scenes enacted at that time. The day preceding that mentioned by Rabbeson, the settlement on White river near Slaughter, had been attacked, several people killed, among them two ladies (Mrs Jones and Mrs King), and one babe with its mother thrown in a well near where the public highway now runs on the way from Slaughter to Alvord's. Notwithstanding the atrocities committed by some of the Indians others showed a humane disposition and actually rescued several children and carried them off in their canoes and delivered them to a place of safety. One of these (little Johnny King), a child about 8 years old, was kept a prisoner about five months and then brought in safety and given up to the military authorities at Fort Steilacoom. The little fellow was brought to my house for a temporary home, fatherless and motherless, away from all relatives so long with the Indians that he had almost forgotten his mother tongue, and spoke only the Indian language, and certainly an object to arouse the liveliest sympathy and interest. He found a fast friend and protector in the person of the late E. T. Gunn of the [illegible], than whom no more unselfish man ever lived. Immediately after the massacre at Slaughter, an Indian messenger came to warn the settlers living in the Puyallup valley and on the plains of Steilacoom and Nisqually. I was then living near the outskirts of the timber, about one mile from Lake View and six miles from Steilacoom. The messenger bearing

THE DREADFUL NEWS

Arrived on the prairie about midnight and by daylight all had been warned. Just what to do, how to go or where to go was a grave question but go we must and leave nearly all our effects behind us. For myself and my brother, the late O. P. Meeker, we both believed the safest course was to remain, but the terror of our families and the general resolve to abandon all, carried us with the stream and so by early morning we were on the way towards the garrison. And such a motley crowd. As we approached Fort Steilacoom, each converging road was lined with loaded wagons carrying all sorts of plunder hastily gathered together by the fleeing settlers. Some had come with but little, not even waiting to bring bedding; others had been less heedless and had brought a great share of their goods; others it would seem had left nothing behind, even bringing the chicken coop, cats, dogs, pigs and all, and many were driving their cattle before them. But what shall we do? was the question. There was no room at the fort. In fact it was not a fort but simply an encampment, with a few wooden buildings. The commandant could not order us off, neither could he afford us shelter or protection. Part of us finally crowded in with a company of soldiers and slept as best we could, or rather lay without sleep. One night of this sufficed to determine that we, O. P. Meeker and myself must take measures to protect ourselves and families, and so went to work with a will to build ourselves a [illegible] hewed log house, in the town of Steilacoom near by the fort, and which stands there to this day as a monument of our necessity. The haste with which the settlers of the Puyallup valley had left their homes left many of them in a suffering condition so that seventeen of us, with John [illegible] elected as our captain, determined to return and collect and bring out our property at [illegible]

[illegible]

This was our first soldier life and you may be sure that our discipline was not very good, and, in fact, it was about a "go as you please" expedition. Two hundred and fifty troops were known to be in the valley camped at Elhi, where a battle had just been fought. We, of the "Carson Guards," marched by the lower road and entered the valley near where the present town of Puyallup is, continually reconnoitering the valley, and gathering property as we went. Three days elapsed before we reached Elhi, to learn by the solitude of the place that the troops had gone—retreated and, as subsequently learned, were camped at Montgomery's on the prairie. Disappointment was depicted on every countenance. It was not courage that prompted us to go on, as I now look at it, but sheer foolhardiness, a term which I venture to apply as including myself, up the valley farther gathering in property, and finally on the fifth day started out with precious booty, arriving on the sixth to find the whole military force under orders to return to our rescue. Why we were not molested by the Indians has always been an enigma not easily explained except that they believed us stronger than we were. Of those still living who composed the company I now remember the names of John Carson, Willis Boatman, Abraham and Isaac Woolery, D. [illegible] Lane, John Kincaid, Israel Wright, E. Meeker, Frank Wright, Thomas Headly, George Hayward, Dan Varner and Steven Judson. Two only—O. P. Meeker and Albert Balch—of our number have gone from amongst us not to return, but many of the heads that were then young are now gray with age. Of two I can not remember the names. It was long after night when we arrived at the fort, upon our return. Orders had gone out for the troops (200 in number) to move at daylight in search of our party. It fell to my lot to bear the news of our

SAFE RETURN TO THE CAMP

And the orders not to march. So, mounted on a stubborn, broken down, government mule, at midnight I started for the camp, some eight miles distant. Just how I got there I never knew, but this I do know, that I never since liked a mule, and never will. Three o'clock found me in front of a leveled gun in the hands of an excited sentinel who could scarcely be convinced by the speaking of the English tongue that I was not an Indian in search of his scalp. It was not long, however until I was in the presence of the commander of the troops, whose name I have now forgotten, my message delivered, [illegible] I would [illegible] away all [illegible]

The [illegible] Indian chief Leschi mentioned in the narrative referred to, was not that [illegible] savage so often depicted in connection with Indian atrocities. That atrocities were committed [illegible] [illegible] was the [illegible] they had been allotted two sections only, and [illegible] the lands now comprising the present [illegible] and extending westward [illegible] containing only [illegible] acres. No wonder there had been war.

[illegible]

And which resulted in the [illegible] present reservations. And yet this man was arrested and tried for murder and was finally convicted and hung. Upon the first trial referred to and which resulted in a hung jury, one of the jury, Father Kincaid, father of the numerous family now settled at Sumner, sat with me as one of the jury. I never shall forget the determined look and positive negative against conviction given by the old gentleman when the question came up before the jury. No, this act was done during a state of war, and the court had ruled that if so found, it was not murder, and there he rested as solid as the rock of ages. Nothing could move him. How a special term of court had been convened to try this special case, how afterwards at a subsequent term [illegible] was tried and convicted, how by a trick of [illegible] the sheriff upon a frivolous charge the hour of the execution was to [illegible] and the [illegible] of the sentence [illegible] and how afterwards the sheriff of Thurston county came down from that county [illegible] hung the prisoner are all matters of unwritten history, yet are firmly impressed upon the minds of the old settlers.

Party spirit and prejudice ran as high then as now and many were the hot controversies engendered by contending parties. We had martial law then in Pierce county as well as in more recent times in King. The difference was that it was then declared by a democratic governor (Gov. Isaac I. Stevens, who afterwards laid down his life in the defense of his country). I saw the court room invaded at Steilacoom and

THE JUDGE FORCIBLY REMOVED

From the bench by armed men, the courthouse cleared of the populace and the jury dispersed [illegible] being preferred against them, and discharged without trial. Those were stirring times, but the acrimony arising out of the event has long since been softened by the lapse of time and extinguished by the mantle of death of individuals. Now the old settlers, once almost fiercely arrayed against each other, with their passions aroused, come together as like one family, closer drawn together each year, as they see the ranks thinning—and so it is from generation to generation.

EVERYDAY BILLS OF FARE

BY MARION HARLAND.

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BREAKFAST
Fermity
Brook Trout
Fried Pone
Baked Potatoes
Fruit.
Coffee

FERMITY.—One cup of cracked wheat, one quart of milk, half a cup of dried currants, washed and soaked, half a salt spoonful of salt, bit of soda in the milk. Soak the cracked wheat all night in enough water to cover it. In the morning heat the milk slightly, putting in a tiny bit of soda and the salt, add the cracked wheat and the currants, and cook in a farina kettle one hour, eat with sugar and cream. Some people like it.

BROOK TROUT.—Clean with dainty care to keep color and shape, wash but do not leave one moment in the water, wipe with a soft cloth, roll in salted flour and fry in butter if you can afford it, if not, in slightly salted lard, hot and sweet, drain off every drop of grease, serve on a hot dish and garnish with parsley.

FRIED PONE.—One quart of Indian meal, if you cannot get Southern meal buy as coarse white as you can get from your grocer or miller, one teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard, one pint of boiling water. Sift meal and salt into a bowl, wet into dough with the water, work in the lard, form into a long roll and let it get cold and stiff. Fry half a dozen slices of fat salt pork, strain the fat back into the frying pan, and when it is hot again cut the cornmeal dough into slices nearly an inch thick, roll them in dry meal and fry them to a good brown.

BAKED POTATOES.—Boil fine, smooth potatoes twenty minutes without removing the skins. Drain off the water, peel carefully, and pack in a buttered bake dish. Lay a bit of butter on each potato, sprinkle with salt and pepper, pour a few tablespoonfuls of cream on the potatoes, sift fine crumbs lightly over all and brown in the upper grating of the oven. Serve in the dish.

LUNCHEON
Deviled Beef
Corn Omelette
Raw Tomatoes
Graham Bread and Butter
Salted Almonds
White Cream Puffs
Peaches and Cream

DEVILED BEEF.—Cut underdone roast beef into rather thick slices. Lay them in a mixture of two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two of vinegar, half a tablespoonful of sugar and the same of mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper. Leave them in this, turning twice, two hours, drain, roll in fine crumbs and fry in clarified dripping to a fine brown.

Underdone mutton may be treated in the same way, leaving out the mustard and substituting currant jelly for sugar.

CORN OMELETTE.—With a sharp knife split the ears on the cobs of cold corn left from yesterday's dinner, then shave them down [illegible] and season with salt and pepper. If you have a cupful when this has been done beat six eggs light, yolks and whites separately, stir the corn into the yolks [illegible] half a cupful of milk in which has been dissolved a half teaspoonful of corn starch. Lastly, the whites beaten stiff, and fry quickly in butter. When the omelette is set put the pan on the upper grating of the oven to cook the top. Turn out upon a hot chafing dish.

SALTED ALMONDS.—Shell the almonds and blanch by throwing them into boiling water and leaving them there, covered, for half an hour, or until the skins will slip off easily. Skin and spread them out to dry for several hours. Put a good piece of butter into a hot dripping pan, and when it warms spread the almonds over and [illegible] with the butter. Set in the oven and roast, stirring them often until they begin to color faintly. Take them out, shake in a colander to rid of grease, spread on a dish and strew with fine dry salt, turning [illegible] about that each nut [illegible] Eat cold. They are charmingly appetizing. Avoid the dangers of getting them [illegible] on the one hand and on the other hand of putting them into the oven before they are dry enough.

WHITE CREAM PUFFS.—One quart of sifted prepared flour, one cup of butter, seven eggs, two cups of warm, not hot, water. Mix butter and water together and bring them to a slow boil. Now "dump" in the flour all at once without removing the saucepan from the fire, stir to a boil and cook one minute, keeping the spoon going all the while. Turn out on a dish and let the paste get stone cold. Whip the yolks smooth and thick, and beat into this paste, then the stiffened whites. Drop in large spoonfuls on the buttered paper lining a broad pan, not letting the cakes touch one another, and set in a brisk oven. They should be puffy and firm in ten or twelve minutes. When almost cold pass a knife lightly around the [illegible] pull them open and fill.

FILLING.—Three cups of milk, whites of three eggs, beaten stiff, one heaping cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one teaspoonful of vanilla essence, a teaspoonful of butter. Wet the corn starch with one cup of the raw milk. Heat a pint, and when it boils add the rest. Cook for five minutes, stir in the sugar, and two minutes later the frothed whites and butter. In another minute take from the fire and beat hard. As it cools add the vanilla. Let the filling get cold before it goes into the puffs. If you make half the quantity and, when it is cold, beat in a cupful of sweetened whipped cream, you will have delightful puffs but they will not keep many hours.

DINNER
Iced Bouillon
Baked Sweetbreads and Spinach
Stewed Lettuce
Mashed Potatoes
Huckleberry Pudding
Coffee

ICED BOUILLON.—Three pounds of [illegible] and one of lean veal, chopped, half an onion, minced, a dozen peppercorns and half a dozen whole cloves, pepper and salt, a glass of brown sherry, two tablespoonfuls of caramel, four quarts of water. Put meat, onion and spices on in the cold water where they will not begin to boil under an hour [illegible] [illegible]

HUCKLEBERRY PUDDING.—Line the bottom of a pudding dish with thick slices of crustless stale bread, well buttered. Wet with a few tablespoonfuls of hot milk and cover thickly with huckleberries, until the dish is full. Pour in a warm custard made by stirring five eggs and as many tablespoonfuls of sugar into a quart of hot milk. Do not boil it. Cover the pudding and bake forty five minutes. Spread a meringue of whipped whites, sweetened, on top, and brown. Eat warm, with sugar and cream or with sauce. This pudding is even better when made of huckleberries. It is also good cold.

Another of Mr Evarts's Jokes

Philadelphia Times

An instance of the secretary's appreciation of the humor of passing coincidences may be mentioned. A party were opening champagne as a beverage for a mountain lunch. The secretary spoke up: "That really suggests the difference between the administration of General Grant who was a silent, and General Hayes, who was a temperance man." Being asked how the line of distinction was drawn, the secretary continued: "In the late administration it was 'Mumm's Cabinet,' but I think this one is 'Extra Dry.'"

For [illegible] for purity and for the improvement of the [illegible] Pozzoni's Powder [illegible] fancy goods

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MARRIED HEROINES.

They have been Popular in Story from the Days of Eve.

Helen and Penelope—Guinevere and Heloise—The Woman Heroines of Thackeray Dickens George Eliot Howells and Mrs. Burnett

Chicago Tribune

The appearance of the married woman as the heroine of a story dates back to the days of Eve. The modern novelists who have been criticised and censured for centering the interest of their stories about a married woman, instead of about a young, ever beautiful damsel, have certainly the justification of very eminent examples during the whole course of historic literature, and doubtless much before that time, in the mystic and legendary. As a heroine Eve has really been a great success, and her story is perhaps more widely known than that of any other female character in literature. Many heroines since her day have been described as possessing her most prominent characteristics. Beautiful, alluring, frail like Eve, many of the heroines of the ages may be described in these words. Like Adam, too, many of the heroes of famous romances have laid the blame of their actions upon the woman, and been justified by the world in the unmanly act. But in the case of Eve, as in the cases of most of the frail heroines of literature, the heaviest punishment is measured out to the woman, and she is held up to the shame and execration of the world, while her partner in guilt is let off in a comparatively easy fashion.

HELEN AND PENELOPE

In the hands of Homer, Helen of Troy is an exception to this rule. She is allowed to survive Paris, and tradition even restores her to the arms of her first husband, Menelaus, and makes him receive her again into favor. Indeed, she is treated with far more tenderness throughout the ancient poem than most modern writers would dare employ.

In great contrast to beautiful but frail Helen, Homer gives us Penelope in the Odyssey. Although entirely subordinated to Ulysses, for whose glory alone the poem is written, every event being connected and every man being compared with him, yet Penelope, in her faithful years of waiting for Ulysses' return, is allowed to elicit much of sympathy and interest in the reader's mind. This sympathy is, perhaps, increased by the conduct of Telemachus her son, whose behavior on the whole is not affectionate nor calculated much to cheer her patient heart. Penelope is not drawn, however, as altogether admirable, though she has the virtue of faithfulness and is chaste and prudent. There are some passages between her and her suitors which give her an air of coquetry, and show that, although she did not wish for a husband, she was not averse to having admirers. From this we must conclude that Homer had some knowledge of human nature, although he did write in the infancy of literature and is considered by some modern critics as a myth.

QUEEN GUINEVERE

When we get down to Arthur's court and to Queen Guinevere, the married woman as a heroine takes on a more seductive guise. Nowhere have we such a sweet, sad story of unlawful love as this. Launcelot and Guinevere are preeminently the lovers of the world, whose sin all must deprecate but in whose sorrows all must sympathize. More even than Abelard and Heloise do they appeal to what is romantic in our natures, and although their passion is parted by the bars of marriage [illegible] appeal to us in just the way that those ideal lovers, Romeo and Juliet appeal, yet they touch some chord in every heart, and have drawn many tears from eyes unused to weep. And Arthur, that blameless king who through all that long tract of years wore the white flower of a pure life, betrayed by wife and friend and seeing all his long life's work undone, has won tears for him. Yes, tears for Arthur most of all, from the time when Geraint first hears the tale of the queen and falls from favor at court, and grows forgetful of all else but her, on to the time when Guinevere fled. Indeed, we may say that the married woman as a heroine is usually the heroine of a tragedy. If we leave out the element of the story it cannot well be; the wife may be guilty like Guinevere or innocent like Desdemona, yet there is something tragic in the situation, and few married women have figured as heroines in stories of passion, in which there is not a tragic ending. In Desdemona we have the innocent married woman as heroine, done to death by a relentless fate in the person of that arch devil Iago. But the role of Desdemona is not the usual role of the married woman in literature. Nor is the role Lady Macbeth that usual role, although she comes in the category of the married heroines. The interest of the story does not center at all about her marriage, as usual with the stories whose heroines are married women and she is so much more fiend than woman that I am not sure that she should be mentioned at all in this connection.

GOETHE'S HEROINES.

In Goethe's "Elective Affinities" we have not only the married woman as heroine, but the married man as hero, although, of course, there are Ottilie and the captain as well as Edward and Charlotte. Here we have a double romance carried on before our eyes. Edward the husband of Charlotte, ensnared by Ottilie, Charlotte's young niece, a member of the family and a mere school girl, and Charlotte becoming in time equally enamored of the captain. All except Ottilie are people of middle age, of fortune and of respectability. Yet Edward is represented as winning the love of the young girl in the very presence of his wife, that wife is devotedly attached throughout the whole affair to Ottilie, and the husband doing everything in his power to transfer Charlotte's affection from himself to the captain. In the novel, as in real life, the outcome was altogether disastrous, and the philosophy of free love proved an absolute failure. Although at one time Charlotte assents to the divorce which Edward proposes as the solution of their difficulties, her better nature finally reasserts itself, and she refuses the separation and resolutely sends the captain away. But she cannot stay the impending tragedy in this manner. Fate is in the saddle and they are all hurried on to the inevitable catastrophe. [illegible] of the mechanism of the universe [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The old novelists were hardly [illegible] woman as a heroine as the [illegible] the present day seem to be, [illegible] pause to enumerate all the [illegible] even they have prepared for us of this type, but must hasten on to recent works. [illegible] gave us in Becky Sharpe his strongest female portrait, perhaps the brightest and strongest portrait without regard to sex. But the story of Vanity Fair is not in the least like the conventional story with the married heroine and need hardly be mentioned at this time. Lady Dedlock [illegible] although [illegible] attractive sketches [illegible] in the scope of this article. [illegible] Middlemarch comes nearer to the class we are dealing with, although [illegible] a minor episode in that wonderful book. It is to be noticed in George Eliot's treatment of this episode that she has the courage to allow Dorothea's romance to end happily and that the reader is in entire sympathy with her in the matter, and feels no moral shock in her treatment of the theme. The love of Dorothea has been innocent and unconscious during [illegible] the reader attaches blame to her, and [illegible] we experience no repulsion from the happy ending. Still one would almost have thought from the inexorableness of the author's dealing with poor Maggie Tulliver that her severe morality would here require the sacrifice of Dorothea. But we are nevertheless glad that she relaxed a little her early severity.

AMERICAN HEROINES.

There seems to be among recent American novels quite a tendency to the married woman [illegible] most noticeable examples are "A Modern Instance," "Through One Administration," and "East Angels," although we have lately had the "Wind of Destiny" and other lesser attempts. Marcia Hubbard is doubtless the most unattractive heroine, married or single, which any really artistic writer like Mr Howells has ever given to the world. She is absolutely without charm, and the idea of describing such a man as Ben as loving her, knowing her to be a married woman, and not an admirable one at that, is so unnatural as to be false art. To be sure, she had a pretty face, and that goes a long way with most men, but a man like Ben would scarcely have been unlawfully ensnared by mere pink and white surfaces. Women find it hard to forgive Mr Howells for Marcia Hubbard upon any terms but they especially resent having her interfere in Ben's life in the novel as they do not believe she could have done in real life. Of course Mr Howells's treatment of the whole theme is intensely moral, and one only objects to it on the grounds of its want of artistic truth. Mrs Burnett's charming story of Washington life gives us the married heroine as the sole motif of the book. It is no secondary affair, as "Middlemarch" and "A Modern Instance," but the whole interest of the story centers about the heroine and her love for Tredennis, and his noble and chivalrous, if unlawful, love for her. The married heroine is thoroughly charming in this case, and no wonder is felt that Tredennis should admire her, especially as he is represented as having done so before her marriage. The treatment of the subject is also most delicate and noble throughout and the reader unconsciously sympathizes with the lovers. Here lies the subtle harm of these books. Questions of right and wrong become confused and our sympathies are enlisted for that which is so beautifully disguised, when the same thing presented to us without the charm of drapery would repel us at once. In "East Angels" Miss Woolson gives us a similar story, written with the greatest power, and charming from beginning to end. It is written, too, in the most conservative spirit and is severely moral in its outcome. If a really moral book can be written with this motif "East Angels" is undoubtedly that book. Indeed, it is written with a severe moral purpose, and is an argument against divorce even for Scriptural reasons, strong, and to the author's mind evidently convincing. Yet the reader loses patience with the high principled heroine who clings to such a worthless husband through repeated desertions and infidelities, and spends her life in waiting upon him after his profligacy has wrought its legitimate result and he is physically helpless. Self sacrifice is a virtue which can be overrated and is overrated in this case, and the reader closes the book in rebellion against Margaret's conscientious stubbornness and the general relentlessness of fate. But if we are to have the married woman as a heroine at all let us hope we shall always have it in such hands as those of Constance Fenimore Woolson.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES

The neat little periodical, The Book Buyer, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, greets September with a new departure in the way of illustrations in color. Portraits of Count Leo Tolstoi and Donald G. Mitchell printed by a new process in three or four colors are given in this number.

The September Century has a varied and attractive list of subjects. Its frontispiece is a portrait of Franz Liszt with a finely written article by A. M. Bagby. It contains a long list of miscellaneous articles and as usual makes a feature of its articles upon the civil war, all fully illustrated. Probably the most [illegible] and attractive article to the general reader is [illegible] upon [illegible] following.

The North American Review [illegible] is not only an interesting but a very valuable number. It contains articles upon [illegible] of the National Debt, "Reconstruction Days," with unpublished letters by Halleck and Chase, [illegible] by H. M. Hyndman, [illegible] by Henry George, "Why am I a Methodist," by Rev Dr George [illegible] [illegible] together with two heretofore unpublished letters of Abraham Lincoln.

The opening article in the September Andover Review may be specially commended to clergymen. It is from Rev Geo A. Gordon of the Old South church, Boston, and enforces the duty of the preacher to reinterpret into the life of this age the tried and enduring creed of Christendom. Rev Dr Byington gives an interesting sketch of William Pynchon, a Puritan who came to New England with Gov Winthrop and fell under accusation of heresy for teaching that Christ did not, in making atonement, suffer hell torments etc. His book was burned by order of the general court. President Salisbury of the state normal school, Whitewater, Wis., gives the results of several years experience at the South in "Some Conclusions Concerning the Education of the American Negro." The first editorial discusses "The Proper Limits of Luxury," a very timely paper. The second is a very forcible statement of "The Rights of Young Men in the Missionary Service Considered with Reference to Current Events." A remarkable and very significant letter is introduced into this editorial, recently received from the conference of churches in Japan.

The Forum for September begins with an article on "Industrial War," by Prof W. G. Sumner, in which he treats the subject in the narrow, dogmatic style which marks him as the typical doctrinaire. In the "Confessions of a Baptist" the writer finds fault with the professors of the creed of which he affects to "speak the truth in love," for their acceptance of the bible as an absolute rule of faith, and he adopts the Catholic criticism, that if the book be an infallible rule there must be an infallible authority to interpret it. Maintaining that the Baptist view of the inspiration and infallibility of the bible is untenable the writer declares Baptist theology to be inconsistent with the true spirit of the bible and derived from John Calvin instead of Jesus Christ. "The Tenure of the Worm," by James [illegible] Learned, is an argument to show that editors are inclined to cherish unknown genius but the considerations given to explain how it comes to pass that they do so little cherishing show that the common charges against the craft are well grounded. [illegible] by George Alfred Townsend [illegible]

The [illegible] Magazine has a great variety of interesting articles this month. [illegible]

The English Illustrated Magazine [illegible] in some respects the [illegible] of all the British periodicals. [illegible] "My Friend Jim," by W. E. Norris and "A Garden of Memories," by Margaret Veley, which are of a very good kind. Between these we have five papers which are [illegible] strongly entertaining. [illegible] by Alfred E. T. Watson, is a [illegible] description of the staghound, the foxhound, the harrier and the beagle, and their habits. It is illustrated with nine spirited views of these intelligent creatures, drawn by [illegible] Wain, who seems to be as familiar with the kennel as Harrison Weir, and a good deal less mannered in his art. One can almost hear the music of his hounds.

[illegible]

Laurence Alma-Tadema, the daughter of the archæological artist, contributes a gossipy paper on Fashions in Hair, which are represented in sixteen illustrations that appear very absurd to us, as most fashions do, by the way, when we have outlived them—one of which, a study of Roman heads, is from a drawing by Alma Tadema himself. Mr H. Sutherland Edwards describes a Dynamite Factory, and the precautions used in the manufacture of that pernicious persuader of patriotism. Miss Janet Ross depicts with a loving hand a September Day in the Valley of the Arno, of which we have three not very picturesque glimpses and, under the head of Days with Sir Roger de Coverly, we have the famous description of the Chase in the Spectator, with ten illustrations by Hugh Thomson, who does perfectly, and every time, what Mr Abbey tries to do and does only occasionally.

FRESH FOREIGN GO

A Picture of a Persian Lady in [illegible] ding Robes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales—[illegible] Milan—Mme. Wagner—Beauty in [illegible] Town—Salvation Army.

London Society gives us this [illegible] Persian lady when arrayed in her [illegible] robes. Although the bride was very [illegible] having at the most seen 16 summers [illegible] she was no stranger to her pretty [illegible] hair, which was jet black and very [illegible] plaited into a number of tiny tails [illegible] which peeped forth from under the [illegible] folded white linen she wore on her head. Nothing can exceed the ugliness or [illegible] of this headgear. It is merely a square [illegible] muslin or cotton folded cornerwise [illegible] fastened with a pin or tiny brooch [illegible] chin, with two ends hanging down [illegible] and the remaining two falling over [illegible] Over this again is worn the house [illegible] envelopes the whole figure. It is [illegible] square or rounded piece of muslin [illegible] printed chintz, and is not fastened on, [illegible] kept in its place by the arms. Her [illegible] skirt was of white and York-striped [illegible] scarcely trimmed with gold lace, and [illegible] only half way to the knee, the legs [illegible] Often as many as twenty yards of [illegible] are employed for these skirts, which [illegible] gathered into a band at the waist, and [illegible] four or five petticoats very much [illegible] more a skirt stands out the more [illegible] is. The bodice is a loose sort of a jacket [illegible] of velvet trimmed with gold lace, the [illegible] long and terminate in a pointed cuff [illegible] back, reaching nearly to the elbow [illegible] worn over a calico or linen shirt. [illegible] dresses agree in their leading feature [illegible] fashions never change in the East [illegible] the West, yet they differ to a great [illegible] tail and afford a scope for the [illegible] fancy of the wearer.

A highly flattering portrait of the [illegible] Wales is on the way. The [illegible] given him a suggestion of hair where [illegible] there is none, and the almost ugly [illegible] of his royal highness' eyes has been [illegible] altogether a very beautiful [illegible] pected by the public, and those who [illegible] familiar with the heir-apparent in [illegible] likely to be much impressed with [illegible] character as depicted on cardboard. [illegible] ers when "touching up" the [illegible] have to pursue a [illegible] course to that demanded by likeness [illegible] princess says *London Society*. In [illegible] case the figure has to be artistically [illegible] as the less stomach that appears [illegible] possessed is his royal highness. In [illegible] fullness has to be invariably [illegible] face and figure by a judicious use of [illegible] pencil. The princess's bust and [illegible] far from being so rounded as her [illegible] show them to be. A charge, we [illegible] against the princess of Wales [illegible] to preserve her youthful appearance [illegible] nothing could be more unwarranted [illegible] highness is not so foolish. [illegible] little powder, as [illegible] women does, and occasionally [illegible] a milky wash for the skin, she [illegible] all those "secrets" of the [illegible] supposed to heighten the beauty of the [illegible] If she is a trifle extravagant [illegible] ner of special corsets, it is because [illegible] manded by her figure, and it is to [illegible] exquisite fit of her dresses is to [illegible] The princess is one of those people [illegible] amount of good feeding will make [illegible]

It is not a pleasant picture which [illegible] gives us of humanity as seen in [illegible] of Milan. All the monsters physical [illegible] elsewhere throughout my whole life [illegible] collected together, approach by [illegible] hundred all the persons similarly [illegible] I have met in the streets of Milan [illegible] past three months. I could not go [illegible] the public gardens, traverse one of the [illegible] enter one of the churches, all [illegible] without finding myself confronted [illegible] one or two hunchbacks. It is, in [illegible] the city of Quasimodos. Add to these [illegible] kered and chimney-pot hatted dwarfs [illegible] feet high, brushing pompously past [illegible] minutive women, young and old [illegible] stature, waddling along the pavement [illegible] of regular and irregular sizes and [illegible] and you might well ask yourself [illegible] I asked my artist friend, how [illegible] find such an inordinate amount of [illegible] a country where the rudest [illegible] soul and passion for beauty, whether [illegible] flesh and blood or on canvas. The [illegible] brief and to the point. "These [illegible] traditional Lombardians are [illegible] be so clannish in their habits [illegible] for many a generation) that they [illegible] marry within the forbidden degrees [illegible]

After the death of her husband [illegible] Wagner lived, it is said, for a [illegible] tire seclusion even from her [illegible] and friends, devoted to the memory of [illegible] husband. During this time she [illegible] meat and only lived on vegetables [illegible] bread, which were served to her [illegible] rooms. After the lapse of the [illegible] Mme Wagner again joined her [illegible] without, however, mixing in society [illegible] the beginning of the preparation for [illegible] representations of "Tristan and [illegible] Wagner came again into contact with [illegible] world. In all the matters connected [illegible] *mise en scene* of her husband's [illegible] plays an incredible energy and [illegible] zeal. The rehearsals over, she [illegible] planations and hints to the artists [illegible] terpretation of certain passages, [illegible] scenes. At 8 o'clock in the morning [illegible] In her study at the theater is [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock her veiled figure is seen [illegible] way through the quiet, drowsy [illegible] ruth to "Wahnfried," her residence [illegible] enters and takes her breakfast. [illegible] first he drives back to the theater, [illegible] takes all her other meals, [illegible] works and sleeps in rooms [illegible] further.

The disappearance of a lady in [illegible] the audience is the latest feat of the [illegible] as it is being performed [illegible] it is causing no little [illegible] [illegible] most persons left in town [illegible] to us to be an improvement [illegible] Indian basket trick. The [illegible] appear must, of course, go [illegible] that the trick must [illegible] ptical delusion. It is none the [illegible] all the better, on the [illegible] there is nothing more doughty [illegible] "taken in" by a [illegible] appearances, has [illegible] mechanism to help him. [illegible] girl seats herself upon [illegible] of the stage. Underneath [illegible] has been spread, and a [illegible] the chair on three sides. [illegible] then put over the figure of the [illegible] that she disappears [illegible] occasionally lifts the [illegible] her legs—the lady is dressed [illegible] tights and thus prove the [illegible] but the legs are clearly [illegible] of the silk covering [illegible] the figure does not disappear [illegible] and the trick is a remarkably [illegible]

The parliament of Cape Town, [illegible] Not along ago a [illegible] petition, realizations on the [illegible] single," to the natives. [illegible] objected. If, said they, [illegible] treated us children, they [illegible] the franchise; if, on the other [illegible] men, let them drink as [illegible] want. As soon as the [illegible] defeated by this argument, a [illegible] giving the natives the franchise [illegible] opposed and defeated by the [illegible] on the ground that the [illegible] drunken sots and were not [illegible] It may be added that the [illegible] plied to the natives by these high [illegible] most of whom are in the [illegible] and all of whom are [illegible] their professions of Christianity.

There is a very good boarding house [illegible] French novelist, near the Arch of the [illegible] Lord Byron, Hotel Lord [illegible] Paris correspondent of London [illegible] there a short time ago on one of the [illegible] shrewdest, most active-minded and [illegible] mannered women that it has ever been [illegible] to meet, Mrs Sullivan, wife of [illegible] Sullivan, the Irish leader in Chicago. [illegible] is from Ulster. Her maiden [illegible] Buchanan, but she was brought up [illegible] is a bright light of the Chicago [illegible]

The German emperor, after [illegible] dieted for years, is now permitted to [illegible] he likes and when he likes. What [illegible] shell fish, and the intervals between [illegible] perial meals do not exceed two [illegible] significant commentary on the [illegible] that his majesty declares that he [illegible] well for years, though his doctors [illegible] whenever he orders a lobster.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

Resume of Social Happenings [illegible] Past Week

The Oppressive Warm Spell of the Past [illegible]—the Preparations of Society—Personal Mention Notes, Etc

VANITY FAIR

THE MODEST MAID

This [illegible] modest little maid
Who [illegible] be afraid
Her char[illegible] much dis[illegible]
By [illegible] from dress
But to [illegible] she has strayed
And [illegible] arrayed
She do[illegible] and swayed
Her [illegible]ness

A dress [illegible]
[illegible]
Affords [illegible]
[illegible]
But—mark the [illegible]
She now [illegible]
In dress [illegible]

[illegible]

Since the [illegible] [illegible] went to [illegible] [illegible] in their [illegible] game [illegible] which freezes the well springs of [illegible] frolicsome heart, the very marrow [illegible] But the dog is [illegible] tried running [illegible] in this case [illegible] any respectable old time tramp [illegible] ment he hears the whirring swing [illegible] drops flat on the ground and lets [illegible] harmlessly above him and then [illegible] to the sequestered shades of the [illegible]

The name [illegible] is given to all varieties of short wraps which are [illegible] may or may not have sleeves [illegible] be either short or long in front. [illegible] tween seasons wraps of this descrip[illegible] most suitable, and for the coming fa[illegible] pretty new designs are promised [illegible] and brocaded stuffs combined, with [illegible] of passementerie and fringes fas[illegible] cords and glass or metal beads. Winter cloaks promise to be of general [illegible] There are more varieties of [illegible] than ever before. Blanket jackets [illegible] cream color with gold braid trim[illegible] becoming and likely to be popu[illegible] say that there has never been [illegible] garniture of wraps as will be [illegible] Velvet and frise patterns against [illegible] groundings will also be popular [illegible] many fall styles now displayed [illegible] is a short jacket of shaded [illegible] collar [illegible] fastened at the [illegible] a clasp of two large covered wood [illegible]

[illegible] for the cheek are fastened [illegible] plate.

In heavy [illegible] rich lustre [illegible] possible [illegible] cheap [illegible] Burke has [illegible] very [illegible] Two [illegible] piece of yellow [illegible] the back is a similar piece [illegible] front. [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] The cuts [illegible] [illegible] certainly create an impression [illegible] the street.

[illegible] take from the [illegible] taken [illegible] Portland [illegible] childhood [illegible]

The great cities of the old world [illegible] time finding anything [illegible] that at times the [illegible] savage [illegible] in our country. The late [illegible] river. He is the African lion of [illegible]

SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The society [illegible] have been rather [illegible] the past week, the excessive heat [illegible] few [illegible] Several [illegible] parties have taken [illegible] but [illegible] will be found a [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs Dr [illegible] wore a black silk dress [illegible]

Mrs [illegible] wore a black velvet [illegible] Oriental [illegible] diamonds.

Mrs M. F. Waller was attired in blue [illegible] draped with white lace.

Mrs. J. D. [illegible] was in black lace, with [illegible]

Miss Bertha Kaufman wore a beautiful cre[illegible]

FRESH FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A Picture of a Persian Lady in her Wedding Robes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales—Dwarfs in Milan—Mme Wagner—Brandy in Cape Town—Salvation Army

London Society gives us this picture of a Persian lady when arrayed in her wedding robes Although the bride was very young, having at the most seen 16 summers, [illegible] alas was no stranger to her pretty face. Her hair, which was jet black and very long, was plaited into a number of tiny tails, the ends of which peeped forth from under the [illegible] folded white linen she wore on her head. Nothing can exceed the ugliness or unbecomingness of this headgear It is merely a square piece of muslin or cotton folded cornerwise and tightly fastened with a pin or tiny brooch under the chin, with two ends hanging down the back and the remaining two falling over the [illegible] Over this again is worn the house veil, which envelopes the whole figure. It is a [illegible] square or rounded piece of muslin or gay patterned chintz, and is not fastened on, but [illegible] kept in its place by the arms. Her voluminous skirt was of white and York-striped satin, handsomely trimmed with gold lace, and came only half way to the knee the legs were bare. Often as many as twenty yards of silk or [illegible] are employed for these skirts, which are gathered into a band at the waist, and are worn over four or five petticoats very much stiffened. The more a skirt stands out the more fashionable it is The bodice is a loose sort of a jacket of silk or velvet trimmed with gold lace, the sleeves long and terminate in a pointed cuff that [illegible] back, reaching nearly to the elbow. This is worn over a calico or linen shirt. Although dresses agree in their leading features, and fashions never change in the East as they do in the West, yet they differ to a great extent in detail and afford a scope for the peculiar taste and fancy of the wearer

A highly flattering portrait of the Prince of Wales is on the way The kindly artist has given him a suggestion of hair where in reality there is none, and the almost ugly prominence of his royal highness' eyes has been reduced. Altogether a very beautiful result may be expected by the public, and those who are familiar with the heir apparent in the flesh are likely to be much impressed with his [illegible] character as depicted on cardboard Photographers when "touching up" the portraits of the prince have to pursue a precisely different course to that demanded by likenesses of the princess, says London Society. In the former case the figure has to be artistically toned down as the less stomach that appears the more pleased is his royal highness In the latter fullness has to be invariably imparted to the face and figure by a judicious use of the [illegible] pencil The princess's bust and features are far from being so rounded as her photographs show them to be A charge, we see, has been made against the princess of Wales of [illegible] ing to preserve her youthful appearance. Nothing could be more unwarranted Her royal highness is not so foolish. Beyond using a little powder, as nearly every woman does, and occasionally, [illegible] a milky wash for the skin, she is independent of all those "secrets" of the toilet [illegible] supposed to heighten the beauty of the complexion If she is a trifle extravagant in the matter of special corsets, it is because they are demanded by her figure, and it is to them the exquisite fit of her dresses is to an extent due. The princess is one of those people whom no amount of good feeding will render plump.

It is not a pleasant picture which a correspondent gives us of humanity as seen in the streets of Milan All the monsters physical I have seen elsewhere throughout my whole life would, if collected together, approach by even a hundred all the persons similarly afflicted that I have met in the streets of Milan during the past three months I could not go into one of the public gardens, traverse one of the piazzas, enter one of the churches, sit in a tram without finding myself confronted with at least one or two hunchbacks. It is, in fact, a veritable city of Quasimodos Add to these bowlegged and chimney-pot hatted dwarfs scarce [illegible] feet high, brushing pompously past you, and mimic the women, young and old, still lower in stature, waddling along the pavements, [illegible] of regular and irregular sizes and of both [illegible] and you might well ask yourself in wonder [illegible] I asked my artist friend, how comes it that we find such an inordinate amount of deformity in a country where the rudest clodhopper has soul and passion for beauty, whether it be in flesh and blood or on canvas? The answer was brief and to the point "These deformities are traditional Lombardians are well known to be so clannish in their habits (and have been for many a generation) that they often marry within the forbidden degrees of kindred"

After the death of her husband Mme. Cosima Wagner lived, it is said, for a whole year in utter seclusion even from her nearest relatives and friends, devoted to the memory of her dead husband During this time she abstained from meat and only lived on vegetables, fruit and bread, which were served to her in her private rooms. After the lapse of the mourning year Mme Wagner again joined her family circle, without, however, mixing in society. Only at the beginning of the preparations for this year's representations of "Tristan and Isolde" did Mme Wagner come again into contact with the outer world In all the matters connected with the [illegible] of her husband's work she displays an incredible energy and an untiring zeal The rehearsals over, she writes explanations and hints to the artists about the interpretation of certain passages, or even whole scenes At [illegible] o'clock in the morning the lamp in her study at the theater is put out and at [illegible] o'clock her veiled figure is seen wending her way through the quiet, drowsy streets of Bayreuth to "Wahnfried," her residence, where she retires and takes her breakfast. After a short rest she drives back to the theater, where she takes all her other meals, receives visitors, works and sleeps in rooms expressly fitted up for her

The disappearance of a lady in full sight [illegible] is the latest feat of the conjurer [illegible] being performed in "empty" [illegible] causing no little sensation among the [illegible] persons left in town [illegible] an improvement on the [illegible] basket trick The lady [illegible]

In Cape Town, Africa, [illegible] Not long ago a bill was [illegible] on the sale of brandy [illegible] to the natives. But the [illegible] If, said they, the natives [illegible] children, they are not fit [illegible] if, on the other hand, [illegible] let them drink all the brandy [illegible] As soon as the restrictive bill was [illegible] this argument, a bill was [illegible] the franchise. It [illegible] opposed and defeated by the same [illegible] the ground that the natives had [illegible] were not fit to [illegible] that the brandy [illegible] the natives by these high [illegible] of whom are very [illegible] Christianity

There is a very good boarding house, [illegible] near the Arch of Triumph [illegible] Lord Byron Hotel [illegible] Lord Byron. [illegible] correspondent of London Truth. [illegible] one of the brightest, [illegible] active-minded and cordial [illegible] that it has ever been my good [illegible] to meet Mrs Sullivan, wife of Alexander Sullivan, the Irish leader in Chicago. Her maiden name [illegible] but she was brought up in [illegible] bright light of the Chicago press.

The German emperor, after having [illegible] for years, is now permitted to eat [illegible] likes and when he likes. What he likes [illegible] shellfish, and the intervals between [illegible] meals do not exceed two hours. [illegible] significant commentary on the change of [illegible] that his majesty declares that he has not [illegible] well for years, though his doctors are in [illegible] whenever he orders a lobster.

MATTERS SOCIAL.

A Resume of Social Happenings for the Past Week.

The Oppressive Warm Spell of the Past Week Stops the Preparations of Society—Personal Mention, Notes, Etc

VANITY FAIR.

THE MODEST MAID

This is the modest little maid
Who always used to be afraid
Her charms would be o ermuch displayed
By ballroom dress
But to the seashore she has strayed,
And, in a bathing suit arrayed,
She doth exhibit undismayed
Her loveliness.

"A dress when cut decollete,"
This modest damsel used to say,
"Affords a deal too much display
Of neck and arms,"
But—mark the inconsistency—
She now meanders by the sea,
In dress descending to her knee
Without alarms.

Though she is of much modest mien
That ever would she blush, I ween
Were but an inch of ankle seen
By boorish churls,
Yet adown the strand she doth court
As on the beach she doth disport
Attired in skirts, I vow as short
As ballet girls'

And, what is more, 'tis her delight
To keep exhibited in sight
Her neck and arms supremely white
To win a smile
Yet this is she who none could press
To don a low necked ballroom dress
Ah, well the reason you can guess—
It is the style.

Since the departure of the circus and the wild cowboy riders, the average tramp dog has found life a burden, indeed. Every small boy in the city at once went to work to get a lasso, he stopped at no means of attaining the desired end, not even his mother's clothes line has he spared. Now he has become proficient in the art of "throwing," and on every side street bands of two or more embryo cowboys, with lariat in hand and hat pulled over their eyes, march up and down in search of a dog on which to practice. They have got beyond the stage of lassoing a post or a box, now they feel confident in their prowess and want to catch real live game, ergo the dog, that long suffering and ever faithful companion of man is made to do a duty which freezes the well springs of his free and frolicsome heart, the very marrow in his bones. But the dog is nothing if not smart, he has tried running, but that in this case is futile. Now, any respectable old-time tramp dog, the moment he hears the whirling swing of the rope drops flat on the ground and lets the noose pass harmlessly above him, and then he hies himself to the sequestered shades of the nearest alley.

The same visite is given to all varieties and styles of short wraps which are half-fitting. They may or may not have sleeves, and they may be either short or long in front. For wear between seasons wraps of this description are the most suitable, and for the coming fall some very pretty new designs are promised, made of plain and brocaded stuffs combined, with garnitures of passementerie and fringes fashioned of silk cords and glass or metal beads.

Winter cloaks promise to be of generous proportions. There are more varieties of fall mantles than ever before. Blanket jackets in white or cream color with gold braid trimmings are pretty, becoming and likely to be popular. Reports say that there has never been so much feather garniture of wraps as will be seen this fall. Velvet and frise patterns against lustrous satin groundings will also be popular. Among the many fall styles now displayed at John Gray's is a short jacket of shaded Astrakhan with collar a la militaire fastened at the throat by a clasp of two large covered wooden buttons.

Plumpers for the cheek are fastened to the teeth plate.

In heavy fall materials rich, lustrous fabrics impossible to imitate in cheap goods are shown Mrs. Burke has just finished a very fashionable costume. The colors are yellow and black combined. A broad piece of yellow runs to a point at the back, and a similar piece is inserted in the front. In both cases the points reach the waist. The collar is the usual standing one of the same color, and on each shoulder are little capes which extend almost to the elbow, ending in points. The cuffs are of the same material and also run back to a point which is in a straight line with the points of the caps The whole makes a most striking appearance, and will most certainly create an impression when seen on the street.

The following is taken from the recent correspondence of a Grand Army man who has evidently taken especial notice of the good things which go so far towards making glad the heart of man. He thinks San Francisco has better cheap eating-houses than any place he has visited in his travels across the continent On coming to Portland he says "I stopped at the Gilman house and took my meals at a restaurant directly opposite the hotel, and never have I found such uniformly first-class service. The confectionery was very delicate, particularly the little macaroons and cocoanut cakes carried me back to my childhood days, befoh de wah." That is not so bad for Portland, either

The great cities of the old world have such a hard time finding anything to gratify their craving for novelties that at times they are driven to take up some savage nabob or potentate, who is exhibited in very much the same manner that the tatooed man is in a dime museum in our own country The latest Parisian mania is Prince Karanmoko, whose father, King Samory, is a negro chieftain of the upper Senegal river He is the African lion of Paris, as it were. France is now paying $100 a day for his entertainment

SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The society circles have been rather quiet during the past week the excessive heat of the past few days being, no doubt, much to blame for the continued dullness. Several quiet parties and a few driving parties have taken place, a couple of weddings, etc., but nothing of any particular prominence. A complete account of what has taken place will be found appended

KAUFMAN—MONHEIMER.

The marriage of Miss Barbette Kaufman and Mr Isadore Monheimer took place last Sunday at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr I Kaufman The ceremony was performed by Rev Dr J Block, the young couple standing under a large floral umbrella suspended by white ribbons from the ceiling The bride was attended by her parents, Mr and Mrs A Kaufman, and the groom by Mr and Mrs. Philip Wasserman. The bridesmaids were four in number, and made a most charming quartette, being the bride's two sisters, Miss Ella and Bertha Kaufman Miss Alice Wasserman and Miss Carrie Rosenblatt The spacious parlors were tastefully decorated with a regal profusion of flowers both cut and potted, a number of tall graceful palms being a noticeable feature Immediately after the ceremony the whole party were driven to the residence of the bride's parents, No 23 North Eighth street, where a splendid collation was spread The oaken boards fairly groaned under the wealth of delicacies. A huge epergne filled with choice flowers served as a center piece, and dainty bouton nieres were found at each plate After a number of toasts and good wishes were tendered the young couple the table was quickly spirited out of sight and dancing was indulged in to a late hour

The bride looked very pretty in plain white silk decollete and en traine, with no ornaments but the beautiful wax like orange blossoms

Mrs. A. Kaufman wore an elegant black silk gown, trimmed with jet pendants

Mrs. I Kaufman was attired in black velvet Ornaments diamonds.

Miss Ella Kaufman wore a cream silk grenadine costume decollete Ornaments pearls

Mrs. Philip Wasserman wore a garnet embossed velvet costume, profusely embroidered with pearls, decollete and en traine Ornaments diamonds.

Mrs. Dr Block wore a black silk dress with jet pendants.

Mrs. F D Bauman wore a black velvet costume. Ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. M. F Waller was attired in blue velvet, draped with white lace.

Mrs. J. D Sharf was in black lace, with Jacqueminot roses.

Miss Bertha Kaufman wore a beautiful cream colored crepe dress, drapings of lace, with cascades of the same down the front. Ornaments, cloth of gold roses.

Mrs. J Kramer wore a heliotrope colored silk dress, draped with white lace

Miss Carrie Rosenblatt wore a moss-green pongee silk costume.

Miss Alice Wasserman wore a beautiful pale blue silk costume.

Miss Henrietta Steinheiser was in cream crepe.

Those present were: Rev. and Mrs Dr. Block, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kaufman, Mr and Mrs P. Wasserman, Mr. and Mrs. J. D Sharf, Mr. and Mrs J. Kramer, Mr. and Mrs F. M. Waller, Mr and Mrs. D. Bauman, Miss Henrietta Steinheiser, Miss Alice Wasserman, Miss Bertha Kaufman, Miss Ella Kaufman, Miss Carrie Rosenblatt, Messrs. Steinheiser, Rosenblatt, Lowengarth, Rothchild, Feuchtwanger, Hotaling, Newberger, Gundesheimer, B. Neustadter, and Master Edgar I Kaufman.

ON BOARD THE "CARRIER DOVE"

Although the Carrier Dove was unable to win the ship's boat race yesterday afternoon, yet today she and her gallant Captain Forsyth are the envied of all the foreign ships in port. On Friday night at about 8 o'clock a party of about twenty young people, who were assembled at the Stark street ferry slip by a prearranged plan, stepped into the large life ship boat and were rowed down the river to where the Carrier Dove was lying at anchor in midstream, off the Albina wharves They were met at the side steps by the captain, assisted by Captain Davis and the first and second officers of the Mitredale The ship was a gay sight, decorated from stem to stern with flags and bright colored bunting, and innumerable Chinese lanterns dispelled the gloom of night. A huge awning was spread over the entire quarter deck, which itself was stretched with canvas to facilitate the pleasure of dancing Good music was in attendance and at a late hour a most delectable supper was served superintended by and under the efficient management of Steward Starley, also of the "Mitredale" At a late hour the whole party returned by boat amid the many and hearty good nights of Capt Forsyth and several of his brother captains who aided him in his highly successful endeavors to entertain his guests Those present were Capt. Young of the "Mary A Troup," Capt. Griffiths of the "Seaforth," Capt Owens of the "British Commodore," and First Officer Gove and Second Officer Tate of the "Mitredale," Mr and Mrs H. H Hildebrand Capt. and Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. A B Anderson, the Misses Jennie Aram, Minnie Bryant, Delia Bryant, Mabel Kelnath, Florence Botsford, Antoinette Detmering, Emma Hildebrand, Mary Baker, Genevieve Houle, Edith Nelson, Messrs Edward Casey, Arthur Kelnath, Benjamin Smith, Charles Bryant, Edwin Botsford, Ralph Lee, Herbert Kinney, Gustave Detmering and Joseph Rising

WOODEN WEDDING IN EAST PORTLAND.

There was a surprise party given in East Portland on Monday evening last, at the residence of Mr and Mrs Joseph Buchtel in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Wilber G. Kerns and her husband on the occasion of the anniversary of their fifth wedding day Their friends, to the number of about twenty couples, took possession of the house during their absence at Prof Morris's lecture, and when they had gotten everything in readiness a committee was sent to inform them that they were wanted at home Upon their arrival at the house they were warmly congratulated, and in a very short time the party were engaged in various games, music and social converse. At 10 30 o'clock the party were served with cake and ice cream, fruits, etc., after which the games were resumed and kept up until nearly midnight, when good nights were said and all retired to their homes Mr and Mrs. Kerns were the recipients of many presents of various wooden articles. Those present were Mr and Mrs. N L Curry, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Mr and Mrs W. B. Welch, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, Mr and Mrs. Charles E. Burns of Oregon City, Mr and Mrs Magness, Mr and Mrs Westervelt, Mrs Capt. Pillsbury, Miss Katie Coburn, Mrs. G H Hill, Mrs. Root, Miss Peaslee, Miss Hergen, Miss Annie Campbell, Miss Florence McEwan, Mrs Westervelt, Mr Peaslee, Mr. W G Woodworth, Mr Al McEwan, Mr E. H Kilham, Mr. Bullock, Mr Joe Knott and others

DEPARTURE OF MISS DUBOIS

Miss Belle DuBois, accompanied by her mother, started on Thursday for New York, where she expects to sing in opera this winter. She has made no positive engagement as yet, but has one or two advantageous offers under consideration Her leggiero voice and style of singing will naturally place her in operas which contain a minimum of dramatic work, hence her sphere of labor will be somewhat circumscribed But her rapid execution and the dash and brilliancy of her vocalization will readily command for her a position where she will do credit to herself and her admirable training The voice is of that peculiar carrying quality so highly prized by managers of large theaters, but is rather superficial at times, because it is produced too high in the throat. Such a voice production, too, destroys the sympathetic quality by constricting the vocal organs, and often renders the intonation uncertain But, as in the waltz movement from the Dinorah shadow song, which Miss DuBois sings beautifully, where the voice is produced in the chest, the sympathetic quality predominates At all times her cadenzas are dazzling, and are executed with the abandon so necessary to brilliancy In "Lakme" and kindred operas she should be exceedingly successful, for it is in such parts that her peculiar talents will be most pleasantly exhibited

MISS ROSS'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

On Monday evening Miss Carrie Ross was the recipient of a very pleasant surprise party, the occasion being in honor of her twenty first birthday, which was Saturday The party was made up principally of young people belonging to the Sabbath school where Miss Ross is a teacher They met at the residence of Mrs Marks, where they arranged a number of handsome bouquets for presentation, and then marched to the residence of Miss Ross, in East Portland, but she was attending the lecture A messenger was sent to inform her of what was taking place and to escort her home Upon her arrival at the house she was warmly greeted by her young friends, who gathered around her and wished her many happy returns of the day The evening was spent most pleasantly in singing, and various kinds of games, until a late hour Miss Ross says this was her first genuine surprise party The following is a list of the names of those present Ina Marks, Birdie Vaughn, Lucy Stratahan, Lena Story, Lizzie Byars, Maud Harrison, Mamie Brigham, Ella Feathers Fanny Gray, Addie Mink, Dora Byars, Louise Ross, Masters Louis Older, Fred McMonies, Robert McMonies, Charles Branson, Charles Harsch, Clarence Marks, Willie Gross, Willie Farthow, Elwood Baylor, Chauncey Case, Eddie Keising, Irvie Hershn, Charlie Ross

TO LA CAMAS

A company of young people went up to La Camas on the steamer Multnomah last Tuesday Mr Irving, manager of the Columbia River Paper company kindly provided for their being shown through the paper mill by Mr Glenn, who placed himself at their disposal as soon as they arrived The mill was inspected at night and was explored from cellar to garret, even to the Daisy mills The Edison electric lights turned the huge building, the largest in Oregon or Washington, into a blaze of light. At Vancouver the party were met by Mr D H Stearns, manager of the LaCamas Colony company, who planned and carried out a most delightful moonlight ride on the LaCamas lake after the paper mill was visited The entire party embarked in a large boat and were preceded in their ride up the lake by the LaCamas band in another boat, who discoursed very excellent music After a ride of half an hour Mr Stearns's pretty villa was reached, and the party disembarked and passed a pleasant hour dancing The moon kindly shed her rays until the party returned to the hotel at LaCamas, when she retired, as did the tourists The next morning all were up bright and early and the Multnomah was boarded for the return to Portland

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The regular business meeting and semi-annual election of officers of the Young People's association of Taylor street M E church took place Tuesday evening in the parlors of the church The reports of the retiring officers showed the association to be in a prosperous and promising condition The election of officers for the ensuing half year resulted as follows President, F A Kenny; vice president, Miss Nellie Watkins secretary, Arthur Kelnath treasurer, Miss Kate Gibbs chorister, Frank Northup; assistant chorister A B Clark pianist, Miss Effie Bishop organist, Miss Baker substitute, Mrs A S Gibbs Committees for the season will be announced at the next meeting

MURRAY—CHALMERS.

On Thursday at 12 o'clock Miss Lillie C Murray was united in the bonds of wedlock to Mr James M P Chalmers The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's mother, and was performed by Rev T L Eliot. The house was tastefully decorated Only the families of the contracting parties witnessed the ceremony, after which the guests were served with an elegant lunch Mr and Mrs Chalmers left on the 3 o'clock train for New York, where they will reside in the future.

PERSONAL.

Miss Alice Howard, a former pupil of the High school, left last week for Eastern Oregon to take charge of a school that has been offered her.

Mrs. C. W. Burrage has returned from Mount Hood.

Mrs. Elijah Corbett returned Tuesday from Ilwaco.

Mrs. C. G. Roberts returned on Tuesday from the coast.

Miss Henrietta Steinheiser has returned from the coast.

Miss E F. Davidson has returned from a visit to Astoria.

Mrs. J. Failing has returned to her home in Pendleton.

Mrs. A. S. Foster is staying for a few weeks at Clatskanie.

Mrs J. S Reed and family returned Tuesday from Ilwaco.

Mrs C H Dodd and family returned Tuesday from Clatsop.

Mrs. James Bennett and family have returned from Clatsop

Mrs S B Morse and family have returned from the coast.

Rev T L Eliot and family have returned from Hood River.

Miss Helen C Turner has returned from San Diego, California.

Mr Will Emmons left yesterday for a few days' elk shooting.

Mrs S B Worsley, of Astoria, is visiting friends in this city

Miss Caroline Harris, of Corvallis, is visiting friends in Portland

Miss Alice Rumbo, of Albany, is visiting friends in this city

Miss Belle Smith has returned from a two months' visit at Astoria.

Mrs J D Holman and family returned Thursday evening from Ilwaco

Miss Gertrude Pennoyer will go East about the middle of the month

Mr and Mrs Geo. H Durham left for San Francisco Thursday night.

Mrs Hendrickson has returned from a visit to Mrs H C Wandt, of Salem

Miss Mary Hill has returned from a long visit with friends in Eugene City

Mrs J B Loomis and son of Portland, are visiting Dr J A Port at Salem

Mrs. Frank Brown has returned from her summer vacation at McKenzie Springs

Mrs S E Mears will shortly leave here for Dayton, W T, where Mr Mears now is.

Mrs L A Lillie left on the steamer Columbia for San Francisco to reside permanently

Mrs J M Blossom has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs Bliss, in Oakland, Cal

Mrs H. V Mathews and daughter, Miss Helene, of Salem, are visiting friends in this city.

Mrs J. Nelson has returned from Long Beach, where she has been in camp

Mr Walter H. Dodd left Wednesday on his return to Amherst college.

Mrs. G W. Jones has returned from a short visit to friends in Roseburg

Mr Clarence Glisan and Rodney Glisan left for the East and Yale college Thursday

Mrs. A J Marshall and family have returned from a four weeks' trip up the Willamette

Hon. T M. Ford and wife, of Olympia, are in the city, guests at the home of Prof R K. Warren

Mr. E W Moore and Mr. W. T Muir have gone to Rogue river on a shooting and fishing trip

Mrs. A W Witherell and Mrs Chapman returned Tuesday from a visit to friends in Polk county.

Mrs Stephen Coffin, of Dayton, Oregon, is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. W S Powell.

Miss Willie Tibbets, of East Portland, has gone to Seattle, W. T, for a visit of three months.

Mrs J B Montgomery and family returned Tuesday from their summer vacation at Skamokawa

Mr Will Eliot, son of Rev T L Eliot, left Wednesday for St. Louis, where he will resume his studies

Miss Mary Stout has returned from Skamokawa, where she was the guest of Mrs. J B Montgomery

Mr Frank Vail, of the firm of Sanborn, Vail & Co, left Thursday night on the steamer for San Francisco.

Miss Carrie Pittock left Wednesday for Tacoma She enters the Annie Wright seminary, near that place.

Mrs George Herron and Miss Earhart, both of Salem, spent a few days in the city the early part of the week

Miss Sue McFail left Wednesday for the East. She goes to enter the Pennsylvania female college, at Pittsburg

Mrs Frank Habersham and children have returned home, after a five months' visit to friends in the East.

Archbishop Gross left last evening to go to Powell's valley to bless the new church of St Joseph in that place

Miss Ada McCraken has returned from a short visit to Skamokawa, where she was the guest of Mrs J B Montgomery

Mrs A T Huggins and Miss Emily Huggins have returned home after two months' absence at Astoria and the coast.

Miss Nellie Gist, formerly of this city, but now of Gray's Harbor, W. T, is attending the academy at Forest Grove

Mr Hunter Wells returned last week, and has commenced studying medicine in the office of his father, Dr G M. Wells

Dr and Mrs H E Jones and the Misses Sauler returned on the last steamer from a prolonged visit in Oakland, Cal

Mr Clyde A Dunlway left for Eugene City Saturday, where he intends to begin a course of study in the State university

Mrs Eliza Francis left Thursday for Springfield, Ill, her old home, for a several months' visit among relatives and friends

Miss Josephine Bryce and Miss Georgia Badollet, of Astoria, who have been visiting friends in this city, returned home to-day.

Mr Ben I Kelsey, wife and daughter, of Columbus, Ohio, after visiting many places on this coast, have located in this city

Miss Lizzie Fape of East Portland, sister-in-law of Capt. Greitzmacher, has gone to visit her brother in the Coeur d'Alene country.

Mrs Frost, wife of Mr E C Frost general secretary of the Y M C A, returned Wednesday from a long visit to relatives in Maine

The Misses Addie and Nellie Osfield leave to-day for Scappoose to attend the wedding of Mr Bert Fisher and Miss Sarah Sherringhousen

The Misses Wood, who have been visiting their sister, Mrs W E Robertson, and aunt, Mrs S G Reed, left Wednesday for the East.

Miss Cora Jones, of this city, left on yesterday's train for Salem, to assume management of the millinery department in the store of Wm. Wolf & Co

Mr Chas Bene left last week over the Northern Pacific for his home at Connell Bluffs having spent a delightful two-months' visit with his relatives in this city

Mrs J S Hutchins and two sons, who have been spending the summer in California, returned to Portland on the last steamer They will spend the winter here

Mr Sanderson Reed, private secretary for Mr H B Browning, superintendent of the Northern Pacific express company, returned on Monday from a trip to Pendleton

Wednesday Miss Jones returned from an extended vacation trip throughout the Mississippi valley On Thursday she resumed charge of one of the grades of the Portland schools

Mrs H D Green returned Wednesday over the Northern Pacific She is accompanied by her niece, Miss Martindale, of Racine, Wis, who will spend the winter in this city

Capt I Sebree and wife returned via Tacoma from their Alaskan trip Monday The captain left Thursday night on a short inspection tour of the southern coast He was accompanied by his wife

Mrs C B Woodworth and her sister, Miss Applegate, who has been visiting with her, left for Salem Wednesday afternoon Mr Woodworth went up yesterday to spend Sunday with his wife

Mr J Brandt of the Oregon & California railroad, accompanied by his wife, Mr and Mrs Currier and Miss Susie Woodard returned Monday overland from an extended trip through California

Mr and Mrs W. H Partridge leave to-morrow for their new home in Boston Mrs Frank G Abell will accompany them as far as San Francisco, and after a short sojourn in that city she will return.

Miss Hattie Jay returned last Wednesday from Spokane Falls, where she has been spending a couple of months with her sister Miss Jay looks brown as a berry and has evidently been having a good time

Mrs Henrietta Reid and family of East Portland have gone to visit friends and relatives on Puget sound She will probably visit Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle before her return, which will be in about two months.

Mr I Meyer will return from San Francisco to-morrow While in the bay city Mr Meyer was fortunate enough to capture one of its charming young ladies, Miss Esther Goslinsky They will be married some time during the coming winter

Mr W N Dimmick, formerly manager in this city of the shipping and commission house of John T. Cutting & Co., returned Thursday from an extended visit to Chicago, Kansas City and other Eastern points In the course of a short time he will open an office here as a broker on his own account.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Zadig, of San Francisco, whose names appeared in the last out-going passenger list, will not leave for home until late this month.

Judge Stearns yesterday informed Ah Doo that he could board and lodge at Salem for the next two years at the expense of the state. This order was made for the reason that Doo admitted having stolen a box of cigars from the store of Sealy, Mason & Co.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Burr are at present visiting friends in New Jersey, and will soon leave for St. Louis, where Mr. Burr's parents reside Unless an extension of time is granted the couple will probably return to Portland about the 20th of this month.

Mr Victor H Smith, who has been spending his summer vacation in Portland, left Thursday for Peekskill, N Y, where he will begin his second year in the Peekskill Military academy After finishing his preparatory course Mr Smith expects to enter Harvard college.

MILITARY AND PERSONAL

Col Basil Norris, medical director, returned to Vancouver last week from three weeks' leave of absence.

The wife of Assistant Surgeon H S Kilbourne, Vancouver barracks, is slowly convalescing from a very serious illness

Lieut I F Eastman, Fourteenth infantry, who has been granted two months' leave, yesterday left for the East with his wife

Capt Horace Neide, Fourth infantry has been granted a year's leave by orders from Washington, with permission to go to Europe

Maj and Mrs J B Keefer will visit their daughter, Mrs M H Paxton, at Walla Walla, before taking station at Fort Coeur d Alene

Joseph P Healy, of Vancouver, has been appointed post trader at Fort Coeur d Alene, a good place for a man so popular as he is among army men

Lieut Albert Todd, 1st artillery, who will relieve Lieut J A White the last of this month at Vancouver barracks, has left Fort Monroe and is visiting friends in Boston

Major J F Kent, Capt F M Coates, Capt. W S Bisbee, Capt Henry Seton, of the 4th infantry, Capt C P Eakin, 1st artillery, are at the barracks attending a general court-martial session

Sergeant Thomas Casey, 1st artillery, well known in Vancouver, now stationed at Washington, has just been placed on the retired list, having served over thirty years continuously in the army.

Furloughs have been granted in this department as follows Corporal M McNamara, Second cavalry, Boise barracks, two months, Louis Clark I, Fourth infantry, Fort Coeur d'Alene, two months S. O Bryan, band, Fourteenth infantry, two months

Cedar shingles taken from the roof of the old block house at Fort Nisqually, near Puget sound, a short time ago, exposed to the wind and weather for forty years, are now in most excellent condition and show no signs of decay

Lieut. H H Sargent, Second United States cavalry, and Miss Alice C. Applegate were married at Fort Klamath, Or, August 15, and have gone to Champaign, Ill, the groom having recently been ordered to duty as professor of military science and tactics at the university of Illinois

NOTES.

Mr Frank Paxton gave a pleasant driving party Tuesday night.

Mr. M O Lownsdale will sing during the offertory at the morning service of the Unitarian church

Mr L I Hawkins took advantage of the delightful weather last Tuesday evening by taking a small party of friends on a long drive.

The marriage of Miss Rose Jacobs and Mr I Selling will take place Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, in Corvallis

Mr and Mrs. R B. Knapp gave a dinner party last Tuesday night in honor of Most Rev W. H. Gross. A number of gentlemen were asked to meet him

Miss Morse, recently of Boston conservatory of music, and Miss May Prentice will sing solos at the concert service of the First Congregational church this (Sunday) evening

Owing to the sudden departure of mother provincial of St. Mary's academy, for Canada, the members of the Alumnae association are requested to call at the academy at 1.30 to-day (Sunday) ALIDA L. DIMICK, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the New Market the Grismers, Joe and his wife, have done a very good business. They presented the early part of the week a lurid melodrama, which depends to a great extent on its scenic effects and when it is said "A Hoop of Gold" was put on in very good style Manager Howe receives much praise as the Grismers "Field of Honor," a story of the war, was given Thursday and Friday nights, and as a soldier Joe Grismer was at his best His wife was, as she always is, careful and conscientious, and very pleasing The scene in the last act with her blind lover brought the suffusion to the eyes of more than one case-hardened old sinner.

Next week Burt Stanley, of the Alcazar theater, San Francisco, will bring a company up, who will present "Mrs Partington" It is authoritatively stated that the famous comic opera artist, Catharine Lewis, she of "Olivette kick" fame, will appear in November in a round of light operas, under the management of her sister Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

One week from to-morrow night the distinguished prima donna, Minnie Hauk, will appear in concert at the New Market theater She will be supported by a company of talented artists, among which are George Fox, Muellenbach, and the Chivalier de Kontski Madame Hauk has a world wide renown, ranking as a vocalist with Nilsson, Gerster and Emma Nevada She has an operatic record of great brilliancy, having spent a season each as the leading star of the Italian operas of Paris, Brussels and St Petersburg, four seasons in London and three seasons at the Imperial opera house of Vienna She has created the principal characters in fourteen operas, and among them the unapproachable 'Carmen,' in which she secured her greatest success—in fact it may be said in this role she has no rival She has been eminently successful as Elsa in Wagner's "Lohengrin," in "Manon," and many other operas It will unquestionably be the leading event of the theatrical season The full programme will be printed in the next issue of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN The subscription list will be left at Prentice's music store Those enrolling their names will have the first choice of seats The list will be open until Wednesday evening The sale of seats for subscribers will commence Thursday morning at 9 o clock sharp, and remain open until 11 M, when the box office sheet will be thrown open for the general sale

DRAMATIC NOTES

Alfred Joel will be associated with Phil Simmons in the management of Madame Janish's stock this season

Viola Allen opens the season at the Criterion theater, Brooklyn, September 20, in W C Cowper's comedy, "Drama Talked About"

The Fifth Avenue theater, New York, opens for the season Monday, October 4 Henry Dixey appears in "Adonis" Mrs Langtry follows

The new comic opera, "Josephine Sold by her Sisters," produced at Wallack's New York theater last week, is pronounced a success, although the morning papers differ considerably in their estimates of "Josephine S B S." [illegible] the world styles it The catch phrase is, "I want to see my Pyramids" The libretto is a nonsensical parody of the biblical story of Joseph sold by his brethren

American actors must pay for a chance to be heard in London Says the correspondent of the Philadelphia Times "We are so conservative," said Mr John Cobbs, Wilson Barrett's business manager, speaking to an English woman whom he mistook for an American actress, "that if any of you Americans want to act in London you must pay, and pay well, by Jove" Not only does the Englishman laugh at, detest and despise, but he considers it a duty to plunder the American Even in the courts an American has no chance against English extortion

The unqualified failure of "The Maid and the Moonshiner" at the Standard is a serious blow to Charles H Hoyt, who had expected that its success would establish him as the American W S Gilbert As a librettist, however, he is inferior to the author of "The Little Tycoon" Sydney Rosenfeld is stated, being now in undisputed possession of the whole libretto field of the United States, Canada, the West Indies—in fact the whole continent The above is from [illegible] Now is the time for Matthew W [illegible] ward to make a trial for it.

BEET SUGAR FACTORY

ALBANY, Sept. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Will you have the kindness to inform me through the columns of THE OREGONIAN, where there is on this coast, a mill for the manufacturing of sugar from beets? It is thought by some of our citizens that an enterprise having for its purpose the making of sugar from the sugar beet might be inaugurated here if an effort to that end were made. If you can furnish us the information I ask, it will be appreciated.

L. H. MONTANYE.

[There is a beet sugar factory at Alvarado, Alameda county, Cal., the only one on this coast.—ED]

THE OREGON FIREMEN

A T HAWLEY.

[Read at the State Firemen's Tournament, Sept 8]

Flags for the soldier dead, and martial strains,
Flung on the still air from the bugle's throat,
And grand salutes from guns on land and sea,
And all that eloquence can frame of praise!
And who shall blame the people, if they turn
From trade's throng'd avenues and follow slow
The funeral cortege to the house of rest,
Where the dead soldier finds a hero's tomb?
Smiles for the hero living, words of praise,
Great banquets honor, all that makes life bright!
And who shall say that this too is not well?
Such is the meed of him who draws the sword,
And strikes the blow that frees the land or saves
But tell me does the plumed and belted knight
Who rides in front of grim war's dread array,
Win if we judge aright 'twixt man and man,
A prouder guerdon than the citizen
Who roused at night from pleasant rest at home
By the sharp clangor of the larum bell
Leaves wife and babes and rushes to the place
Where the devouring flames are towering high,
And perils life to save his neighbor's home?
I hardly think so Both are brave in kind
And small the difference is there in degree
Here then beneath this fair land's sunny skies
Where sea wash'd Clatsop meets with old Yamhill
And the metropolis greets the capital,
Where the heroic names of Lane and Marion
Of Jackson Douglas Benton and the rest
Are blazon'd on the banners that float free
In the still air of peace and brotherhood
Be it mine to hail you heroes and to bid
Each one who wears the red or blue or white
A hearty welcome to this friendly joust
Nor sword nor bayonet flash up in the sun
Nor lance with pennon gleaming in the light
Nor herald sounding parley in the lists
Greets eye or ear but over all the flag,
The starry banner of our country floats
And yonder stand the implements of war,
Burnish'd and ready for the heady fray
The word is "Man the brakes" the countersign
"Down on her lively" Bless me what is this
I had forgotten that the day of brawn
Is merged into the day of smoke and steam
But what of that The throttle never stirs
Obedient to the touch of engineer
And from the nozzle swift ascending streams
Battle for mastery with the roaring flames
But they recall the good old days when strength
Main strength and awkwardness ran the machine!
Here's to the good old days and here again,
Here's to the new days with their nerves of steel
Their breaths of flame, their tireless arms of steam.
Here's to the memory of all whose lives
Have been laid down in conflict with the flames
Sweet as the soldier's be their quiet sleep
What though no bugle sounded taps for them
Nor civic pomp nor warlike honors paid
The tribute that their courage well deserved!
As for the living, once more welcome all
Ye know your watchword "Duty" When 'tis heard
Down the long line rings out the countersign
A blunt outspoken "Ready" from each lip

BULL RUN WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I wish to set before the citizens of Portland the outlines of plans long contemplated by me looking to the future lighting of Portland I believe it to be inevitable that Portland in the near future will be supplied with water from the Bull Run river, either by the city or by private enterprise, and it is equally certain that Portland will be lighted with incandescent electric lamps for these lamps will be used exclusively very soon for both public and private lighting It is the true light of the near future

When the present contract for city lighting was entered into some seventeen months ago it was not possible to light all the streets of a city the size of Portland with incandescent electric lamps At that time I explained to the council that it was not advisable to enter into a contract for a longer period than two years For electric lighting was then in an experimental stage No man could then foresee future developments

Electricity can be generated cheaply by power only of some kind The cheapest power becomes therefore the greatest factor in extensive public lighting It is not practicable to transmit electricity over long wires at a great distance from the point where the electricity is to be used It is this which keeps distant water falls or other water power from being available for practical electric lighting The waste of electricity is so great that all such means have proved unprofitable This has been known for years by all practical electricians

The Universal Engineer is the great engineering paper of the world It is published in London in four languages the same matter being in the four languages in four parallel columns on each page In its issue of August 11 1886 it summarizes the results of M Marcel Deprez a famous French electrician M Deprez has been engaged for ten years in experiments connected with the transmission of force by means of electricity The Engineer says The Rothschilds some time since provided him with unlimited credit to prosecute his researches at Creil under the inspection of a committee of thirty eight men of science Last month the commission met to hear a report on the results at present obtained It then summarizes the result It shows that Deprez has been able for a distance to obtain but [illegible] per cent of the electric force The Engineer further says When the amount of force absorbed by the apparatus used to facilitate the recent experiments but not required in the application to industrial pursuits is added the yield will be nearly [illegible] per cent The article closes as follows The commission in the name of science and industry warmly congratulate M Deprez on the admirable results which he has obtained

Thus it is seen that after the use of unlimited money furnished by the Rothschilds under the direct supervision of such an electrician as Deprez and under the inspection of 38 scientists less than 50 per cent of the electricity is made available where the electricity is generated at a distance from the place of its use In addition account must be taken of the great cost of constructing the long and expensive lines for keeping them in repair and safe from accidents and interference Practically so much more than 50 per cent of the electricity is lost in transmission over long distances that it is not feasible At the same time water as a power is much cheaper than steam It is the old problem of Mahomet and the mountain And long since I recognized that as so much of the electricity would be lost by using water power a long distance off that it was necessary to bring the water to Portland and use it here A part of my contemplated plans in bringing Bull Run water to Portland was that I could have sufficient pressure and I could use the surplus water for operating water engines which in their turn would run dynamos to furnish electricity to incandescent lamps

With this object in view and knowing there were no water engines made which would successfully do the work required I invented after long work and considerable expense a water engine which is a complete success and for which I will in a few days receive the patent With this engine in use Portland must and will be economically lighted with incandescent electric lamps

I know it is disputed as to who has the right to the water of Bull Run river but it is not necessary to discuss that question in this letter Bull Run water will be in Portland and very soon If it does not come by the water committee or the city of Portland it will be brought by means of private enterprise When it comes in connection with the water motor the city will be lighted by incandescent electric lights This will be for both public and private lighting It will be so cheap that even coal oil cannot compete with it Any system of lighting which ignores these facts will be badly left

I have the engine and the incandescent electric system by which the whole of Portland can be lighted I am willing to take my chances on the water As it is hardly possible to have Bull Run water in operation in Portland within the two years specified in the ordinance now before the council I submit this question Would it not be wise to continue for that length of time a contract with me and my associates which gives the city very great advantages over present lighting and in no way ties them up from embracing all advantages through the bringing in of Bull Run water In addition the winter months are coming on with their long nights and the city by this new contract will have the advantage of electric lighting instead of coal oil until next May when the present contract expires

I am willing to demonstrate to the council my proposed plan for lighting the streets with incandescent lamps Such a trial must necessarily be crude as I will be compelled to light these lamps on circuits run from a Weston dynamo At first instead of showing single lamps I shall be compelled to show lamps in some places two [illegible] from the same lamppost Of course this will be merely on the trial Should I obtain the contract I will fulfill its terms to the letter

I do not believe it possible to light all of the streets of Portland by arc lights within the financial ability of the city That I am [illegible] this expression you may conclude from the fact that the U S Electric Lighting and Power company of which I am a stockholder [illegible] have in [illegible] a large [illegible] light plant [illegible] superiority [illegible] all that is possible to be done with an arc [illegible] system [illegible] that my new contract [illegible] city will [illegible]

P F MOREY

[illegible] Voorhees's Son

Some of the Eastern papers note that "Senator Voorhees's son will presently be seen on the dramatic stage." The son referred to is James B. Voorhees, and he was seen on the dramatic stage several years ago He essayed to play star characters at the very outset of his career, Hamlet being his especial favorite He had original ideas as to the manner in which 'Hamlet' should be played and was determined to make the world view the melancholy Dane through his spectacles But he never succeeded in doing it In fact, the young man made himself the laughing stock of those who witnessed his performances by his singular innovations upon settled dramatic theories. He then turned his attention to play writing for a time, we believe, but with what success has not been made public The young man seems to be unalterably wedded to the stage, and it is possible that he may yet make his mark as an actor if he puts aside some of his very eccentric notions and settles down to honest and steady effort.

CHURCHES AND CHURCHMEN.

Meditation on the Great Importance of Little Things

Golden Thoughts—Interesting Budget of News from the Churches Catholic and Protestant—City Pastors' Announcements.

For who hath despised the day of small things? For they shall rejoice and see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel —Zechariah iv 10

The prophets Zechariah and Haggai both flourished about 520 years before Christ. They were both charged with a very hopeful mission A brighter day was dawning for the Jewish race The temple at Jerusalem, which had long been a heap of ruins, was now being rebuilt, and Haggai went up and down among the people, urging them to earnest endeavor by the promise that the glory of this second temple should far eclipse the splendors of Solomon's temple, magnificent as that ancient shrine had been These were his words "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord" This was a large promise, large enough to test the faith of the hardy toilers, and large enough to awaken the derision of their foes. The temple of Solomon had been "the joy of the whole earth," 'the glory of all lands,' and to tell these returned slaves that the temple they were building should be more glorious than Solomon's was to make a very large promise indeed But when we remember that in this second temple Christ came, speaking words of eternal life and eternal love, we can understand how Haggai's promise was more than fulfilled, though after a fashion quite different from what Haggai dreamed The foes of Judah watched the laying of the foundations of the temple and of the city walls, and laughed the work to scorn, declaring that there was no permanence in their plans and actions "Why" said they, "if a fox were to run upon your flimsy walls they would totter and fall" These were the men who despised the day of small things And to cheer the toilers against the discouraging influence of this, despite Zechariah, said "Heed them not! They shall yet see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel" The man who despises the day of small things is generally ignorant and always foolish For, as a matter of fact, what we call the day of small things, is the most important day of all And hence it comes to pass that most of the good work of the world has to be in the very nature of things, a work of faith Go out into the fields and gardens and see how it is there. All the sunshine of heaven, all the dews of night and morning, all the genial showers will be of little avail, if there has not gone long before jealous care of the day of small things The choice of ground, the preparation of the ground, the selection of good seed, careful, timely sowing, these and a thousand other trivial things are essential to the rich and beautiful harvest of the garden and the field Even after all this care the harvest is poor and meagre but without this care during the day of small things, there never would be any harvest at all. The same truth holds good in every region In scholarship, for example, all the study in the world avails little unless we lay the first lessons—the simple, little lessons—thoroughly to heart. We must master alphabet, parts of speech and modes of expression before we can read or speak or write any language correctly. The student who despises the small things of the grammar will never be a linguist. The principle holds good everywhere and always every branch of life would afford abundant and appropriate illustration of this principle But in the region of the development of moral character this principle is most manifest. Especially to the young is this a question of the first importance The little things that seem to have no great importance in themselves or in their relation to the building up of character, are really the things of most importance No man who means to build can afford to be careless about the foundation, no man who wants to harvest can afford to be careless about the seed and the sowing And none of us who want to build a character worth the having can afford to despise the day of small things

GOLDEN THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY

Monday—

O long and lagging hours of time
How heavily the hope you mock
How slow you creep across the clock
When the child waits for you to chime
The year returning in its prime—
Yet all so glad, yet all so glad

O hurrying hour when age is nigh
So breathlessly you sweep along
So fast your flashing circles throng
By failing sense and dazzled eye
We scarcely see them as they fly—
And all so sad and all so sad
—Harriett Prescott Spofford

Tuesday —Why shall Christianity be called a failure because it has not yet reached all the sons of men, or transformed them into sons of science? Give her at least as much time to change millions of savages into enlightened humanity, millions of sinners into saints, as, according to their own asking, it takes to change one species into another We promise that the whole world shall be brought to the foot of the cross before the evolutionist shall find even a single monkey transformed into a man —Bishop Simpson

Wednesday—

I know not the way I am going,
But well do I know my Guide
With childlike trust I give my hand
To the mighty Friend by my side
The only thing that I say to Him
As he takes it is "Hold it fast
Suffer me not to lose my way
And bring me home at last"
—Anonymous

Thursday—So long as a belief in propositions is regarded as indispensable to salvation, the pursuit of truth as such is not possible any more than it is possible for a man who is swimming for his life to make meteorological observations on the storm which threatens to overwhelm him The sense of alarm and haste, the anxiety for personal safety, unmans the nature, and allows no thorough, calm thinking—no truly noble, disinterested feeling —Westminster Review

Friday—Small and ungenerous minds can not admire heartily To their own great misfortune they can not recognize, much less reverence, great men and great things The mean nature admires meanly —Anonymous

Saturday—

Nightly forbear to close thine eyes to rest
Ere thou hast question'd well thy conscious breast
What sacred duty thou hast left undone
What act committed that thou ought'st to shun
And as fair Truth or Error marks the deed
Let sweet applause or sharp reproach succeed
So shall thy steps with this great rule is thine
Undevious lead in Virtue's path divine
—A paraphrase of the Golden Rule of Pythagoras

FROM THE CHURCHES

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Rev H K. Hines preached at Vancouver last Sunday in the absence of the pastor, Rev J H Skidmore

The new pastor of the Taylor street M E church has not yet arrived from Ohio, but is expected in a very short time

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Echo, Umatilla county, Oregon will be dedicated Sunday September 26, by Rev H K Hines

The Arabic bible, for which the United Presbyterian board of publication made a grant of [illegible] is completed, and is selling in Alexandria, [illegible] at a good rate.

Rev Henry Brown, pastor of the M E church at Walla Walla, has been obliged to suspend labor for a time on account of ill health, and visit the coast in hope of recovery

Rev Dr Harrington held the quarterly conference of Grace church on Friday evening and of Hall street on Saturday evening at 7 30. He preaches to day at Hall street at 11 A. M. and at Grace at 7 30 P M.

In ten years more than 30,000 people embraced Christianity in the Samoan islands It is thought there are not more than twenty houses in the whole group where there is not a bible and family worship

Rev E Ketchum, pastor of the Methodist church at Solon, upper Iowa conference, had his residence, the parsonage, and barn and their contents burned recently It is charged that the liquor men of the town set fire to the buildings

In Tunis Africa, there are from 150 to 500 Protestants, and a Protestant chapel is to be erected shortly The bey has made a donation of a beautiful lot of land, and the people have collected 7000 francs about 1500 more are needed

The W C T U have been granted a booth for free distribution and sale of temperance literature, also the upper part of the old pavilion for gospel temperance service at the state fair The Salem ministers' association voted to co operate with them.

"La Camas conference," says Rev. J. F De Vore, "held its first quarterly meeting at the M E. church, on Fern prairie, last Sabbath, and the attendance was large and the collection for the preacher was good The pastor, Brother Marchison, is a young unmarried man direct from the East, well recommended; educated at Evanston, near Chicago He is a man full of zeal, visits from house to house, and I predict for him a year of prosperity"

CATHOLIC CHURCH NOTES.

The Benedictine Sisters at Gervais, Or., will hold a fair on the 21st, 22d and 23d of this month, the proceeds of which are to be applied to paying off the debt remaining on the school house.

Rev. Father DeRoo has resigned the rectorship of the St. Francis De Sales mission at Baker City, owing to the dissatisfaction of some members of his congregation He has been appointed to the parish at Pendleton.

His grace the archbishop has made the following appointment of places he will visit: Powell's Valley, Sunday, 19, Roseburg, Sunday, 12 Astoria, Sunday, 26 St. Lawrence church, this city, on the first Sunday in October, to open the jubilee exercises.

Rev Father Becker, who has been stationed at Cowlitz prairie, W. T., in the place of Rev. Father Kauten, who is on a visit to Europe, has returned to his post as principal of Holy Angels college, Vancouver, W T Rev Father Kusters takes charge of the congregation at Cowlitz prairie

Catholic Sentinel The church of St. Mary Magdalen, on the Taylor road, Washington county, was visited last Sunday by the Most Rev. Archbishop and Rev Father Wenzierski, the missionary priest in charge. Mass was offered up on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock by the Most Rev Archbishop, and at 10 o'clock by Rev Father Wenzierski, during which his grace preached an instructive sermon The church being a distance from any dwelling or place of shelter, the people in attendance came provided with eatables and took their dinner in the timber. In the afternoon the rosary was recited and a sermon preached On Monday and Tuesday there was a continuation of the same exercises On Tuesday his grace administered the sacrament of confirmation to eleven persons There was a large attendance throughout by both Catholics and Protestants

CITY PULPITS

St Matthew's Chapel, First and Caruthers streets regular Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P M Sunday school at 9 30 A. M.

Norwegian Danish Lutheran church, corner Sixth and Alder streets J Tackle, pastor. Divine service, 10.30 A. M No evening service

The First Spiritual society of Portland will meet in Good Templar's hall, southeast corner Third and Alder streets, to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 A. M and 8 P M

Unitarian church—Corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, Rev T L Eliot minister —Services at 11 A M Sunday school at 12 30. The evening service is omitted until October 1

South Portland chapel (Unitarian) Porter street, west of First street—There will be religious services Sunday evening, Rev. T. L. Eliot officiating Sunday school at 3 P M.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets. Wm R. Stevenson, pastor. Services at 11 A. M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 12 30. A cordial invitation to all.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets Services, 11 A. M and 7.30 P M. Bishop Morris will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr Eccleston, of New York, in the evening

"Evolution" is the subject of Rev Dr. Taylor's lecture Sunday evening at Columbia College hall, corner of Second and Salmon streets, at 7 30 o'clock. Seats free and all cordially invited.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Third streets—Sabbath school at 9 45 A. M. Owing to the absence of the pastor from the city there will be no services in this church morning nor evening.

Y M C A, Corner First and Salmon—Young Men's Bible class 9.30 to 10 30 A. M. Men's meeting at 4 P M Rev A. C Eccleston of Stapleton, L I, will deliver the address. Singing by the male quartette

Rev Dr Taylor speaks on "Evolution" First the seed, then the blade, then the stalk, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear Corner Second and Salmon streets, Sunday evening at 7 30 o'clock All cordially invited

German Methodist Episcopal church, corner North Eighth and D streets Rev I Bonn, pastor Preaching in German at 11 A. M and 7:30 P M Sabbath school commences at 9 30 A. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

Plymouth Congregational church, corner Fourteenth and E streets—Rev J Kelsey, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P M Sunday school at 12 30 P M Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 45 P M Strangers are welcome

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets Preaching at 11 A. M and 7 45 P M Services will be conducted by Rev. A Z McGogney of Connellsville Penn Sabbath school at 12 30 o clock All are cordially invited

Taylor street M E church Rev Dr Roberts, so well and so favorably known in connection with the history of Methodism on the Pacific coast, will to morrow fill the pulpit of the Taylor street church morning and evening.

First Presbyterian church, Albina, Rev W O. Forbes, pastor Regular services will be held Sunday, Sept 12th at 11 A M and 7.30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 15 Subject for evening "The Saving Power of the World" A cordial invitation to all

First Congregational church, Rev T. E. Clapp, pastor Morning service at 11 A. M Sunday school at 12 30 Young people's meeting at 6 30 Special concert service at 7.30. Solos by Miss Morse and Miss Prentice. The public are cordially invited

Mariners' church, corner Third and D streets—Bethel services every Sunday evening at 7.30 P M Preaching by Chaplain R S Stubbs and good singing Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7 30 All services in charge of W. S Fletcher All welcome free to all.

St Stephen's Episcopal chapel, corner of Fifth and Jefferson streets —Divine service will be held in the chapel on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, when the Rev John C Eccleston, D D, of New York will officiate Evening prayer at 5 Sunday school at 10 Seats free

Grace M E church, corner Taylor and Eleventh street, Rev F W Caswell, pastor—Preaching at 11 A M by the pastor. Rev. Wm S Harrington, D D, will officiate at 7 30 P M Sunday school at 12 15 P M prayer service Thursday evening at 7 30 seats free, ushers in attendance

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets, Rev J Q A. Henry pastor—Preaching services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M. Morning theme "Back to [illegible], or Moral Support" Evening subject "The Motherhood of God" Baptism in the evening Sunday school at 12 30 P M All seats are free The public invited Strangers welcome

Hall Street M E church, corner Hall and Sixth streets —The first quarterly meeting for the present conference year will be held at this church Sunday morning Preaching at 11 A. M by Rev Dr W S Harrington, presiding elder followed by the sacrament of the Lord's Supper The pastor earnestly requests that all communicants of the church make it their business to be present at this service The usual preaching service by the pastor at 7 30 P M.

EAST SIDE PULPITS

Mizpah church, Tillett's addition—Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock Sabbath school meets at [illegible] o'clock as usual

First church corner G and Seventh streets, Rev C W [illegible] will preach at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o'clock as usual

First Presbyterian church corner of Sixth and I streets Rev D O Ghormley, pastor—Divine services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M, Sabbath school meets at [illegible] o'clock.

Methodist Episcopal church, Rev I D Driver, pastor—Services at the usual hours both morning and evening Weekly meetings as usual Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o clock as usual.

Mizpah chapel, Rev D O Ghormley, pastor—Divine services Sabbath, Sept 12th, at 4 P M. Sabbath school at 2 30 Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7 30 Strangers are invited.

Zion Evangelical church Stephens' addition—Rev H [illegible] assistant pastor, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 30 o'clock Sabbath school meets at 10 A. M, as usual

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev John W. Sellwood, rector—Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7 30 P M as usual The collection in the morning will be applied to the Episcopal fund. Sunday school meets at 9 45 o'clock Regular service on Friday evening at 7 30 P M

First Presbyterian, corner of Sixth and J streets, Rev D O Ghormley, pastor—Divine services Sabbath, Sept 12th, at 11 A M. and 7 30 P M Sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at morning service Sabbath school at 12.30 P M Prayer meeting Thursday at 7 30 P M. Strangers welcome

Congregational church, Holladay's addition, Rev Daniel Staver, pastor—Services both morning and evening at the usual hours. Subject for morning discourse "The Duty of the Church to Aim at Speedy Self Support." Subject for evening "Religious Declension." Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting at 6.30 P M. All are invited to these services

S T Packwood of Kittitas county has declined the democratic nomination for joint councilman from this district, and the county central committee will fill the vacancy on the ticket.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, SEPT. 12, 1886.

SOME FIGURES.

It is necessary only to look about to see that times are looking up in Portland. Spread of business in many directions from the old centers, steady progress of building operations, extension of streets north, south and west, activity along the river front and at the railroad depots—these are the conspicuous superficial signs of a growth that is healthful, substantial and permanent. This has been the way of Portland's growth always. Our city, like an oak founded in enduring soil, expands slowly, sound in body and sound in branch.

There is no general agency of statistics here and it is not possible to obtain such complete data of the business development and status as might be desired; but aided by officers of the board of trade, the Dun mercantile agency and the customs and postal officials, we have been able to collect a few figures which illustrate in a definite way the general fact set forth above. In 1883, the "boom year," there were in Portland fourteen business houses each credited with a capital of $1,000,000 and upwards, and rated in the mercantile reports under the head of "credit unlimited." At this time there are twenty-one houses of this class. In 1883 the aggregate capital of business houses employing $40,000 and upwards was (in round numbers) $50,000,000. At this time it is $97,000,000. This represents the wholesale capital of the city. The aggregates are not quite fair, because in all cases the lowest ratings are taken; but the proportions are absolutely accurate. It should be understood that neither the great corporations nor the banking capital of the city is included in this statement.

The tonnage movement of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company for the year ending June 30 was 249,998 tons greater than for the previous year. In 1883, the "boom year," this company forwarded 195,588 tons of freight and received 331,157 tons. It should be understood that these figures include vast quantities of railroad construction material for the Northern Pacific. For the year ending June 30, 1885, the tons forwarded aggregated 190,912, and the tons received aggregated 281,855. For the year ending June 30, 1886, the figures were: Tons forwarded, 250,504; tons received, 441,975.

The available statistics of the Oregon & California road are meagre, and we have none at all from the Oregon Pacific or from the Oregonian railway. In the year ending June 30, 1885, the Oregon & California company forwarded 171,120 tons. In the year ending June 30, 1886, in spite of the competition of the new Oregon Pacific, the same company forwarded 182,000 tons.

The real estate transfers in the city of Portland for the year ending July 30, 1885, aggregated in value $1,430,174. In the year ending July 30 of this current year, the transfers footed up $1,605,845. The net income of the Portland postoffice for the fiscal year ending in 1885 was $45,862 95. For the fiscal year ending in 1886 the net income was $47,629 98. Our total exports for the season of 1883 were $12,936,498; for 1885 $12,556,833; for 1886 (to date) $16,513,022. In 1885 there were built in the city of Portland (not including East Portland) 109 houses, at a cost of $516,147. The number of houses built and contracted for the current year are 197 in number, cost $856,688.

These statistics are not at all systematic. They are not so much what we wanted as what we could get. But they are sufficiently general to illustrate a condition of affairs in Portland entirely satisfactory and prosperous. Possibly certain newspapers at Puget Sound and elsewhere, which are so fearful that Portland is falling into decay, will be honest and decent enough to reprint this statement.

THE REASON WHY.

Watterson, writing to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* from Europe, among other thing, says:

> The radical difference between the social organisms of Europe and America and the striking contrasts which mark the two opposing systems of life, with respect to ways of thinking and standards of conduct, could not be more vividly portrayed than they are in the career of Liszt. His was not a mere profession and artistic success. Socially, the door was nowhere closed against him. The most famous and virtuous women in France and Germany were at all times glad to receive him. The bar sinister worked no exclusion against his daughters. That straight-laced and matter-of-fact old dame, the queen of England, sent a magnificent crown of flowers to be placed on his coffin, and out from the windows of chaste homes along its route to the grave poor and honest people, quite above the affectation of sorrow and the vanity of display, hung festoons and rosettes of white and black crape. This could not have happened in the United States to any artist or man of letters, no matter how eminent, who had for years lived in a state of flagrant and confessed outlawry, and who had brought into the world illegitimate children, of whom he was parentally tender and of whom he was shamelessly proud.

The real reason why Europe treats with comparative tenderness men of scandalous lives is because the aristocracy set the example of dissolute contempt for the decencies of life and the sanctity of the marriage relation. The mistress of Liszt was a member of the aristocracy, the Countess d'Agoult, and his daughter by this woman imitated her mother by deserting her husband, Von Bulow, for Wagner. The social lenity with which Liszt was treated was extended to Alfieri, Thorwaldsen and Goethe for the same reason; not because they were artists, but because they mingled in aristocratic circles and had the benefit of that loose code of social morals that has sat so lightly on the neck of the aristocracy in every century, in every clime and every time.

The great middle classes of England, France and Germany are people of pure social morals, but the vicious top of aristocratic society taints the whole fabric and relaxes the natural severity of popular judgment. Given an aristocratic class, few in numbers, with plenty of money, and laws are likely to become silent or relaxed, because the oligarchy of [illegible] wealth and class is likely to color public opinion from the top to the bottom of the state. No aristocratic privileged class in Europe can dodge the fate of the wealthy [illegible] youth in America, who as a rule are dissolute, [illegible] find out that their wealth is a sort of [illegible] between them and sober people; they claim and exercise a convivial liberty that would be vulgar license with lower people.

No person need doubt that wherever you find an aristocracy pluming itself as superior in political privileges and consequence, you will find loose social morals and low standards of action. It is inevitable that the same artificial egotism and arrogance which uses and abuses political prerogatives will abuse the laws of social decency and claim a clemency for the sins of the top of society that will tarnish it completely to the bottom. The other day in England died Lord Lennox, brother of the Duke of Richmond. He was descended from Charles II and his French mistress, Louise de Querouaille, sent him as a present by Louis XIV. The ducal houses of Marlborough, St. Albans and Grafton are all descended from the illegitimate scions of royalty, who are as proud to-day of their bar sinister as Shakespeare makes the bastard Faulconbridge when his mother tells him King Richard Lion Heart was his father.

The habit to make much of royal bastards is historical. Don John of Austria, the victor of Lepanto, and Margaret of Parma, the regent of the Netherlands, were recognized by the Emperor Charles the V as his children; the celebrated soldier, the duke of Berwick, was the illegitimate son of James the II. Marshal Saxe was the illegitimate son of Augustus, king of Poland; the great soldiers, Prince Eugene and Luxemburg were illegitimate scions of the royal nobility of France, and the habit to make little of the vices of the aristocracy is not yet outworn in Europe. From 1791 to 1811, the duke of Clarence, afterwards William the IV, had as his mistress the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, who bore him five sons and five daughters. Of his five sons the eldest was created Earl of Munster and made a major general in the English army. The second was made a lieutenant-general in the army; the third was made a rear admiral in the British army; the fourth was chaplain to his first cousin, Queen Victoria. The five daughters are all married into the aristocracy. Among them are Lady Mary Fox and the Countess of Erroll. The Duke of York, brother of George the Fourth and William the Fourth, had a Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke as a mistress, who sold promotions in the army, pensions, etc., to a great extent, and the duke was arraigned before parliament for sharing in the proceeds of this corruption, but was acquitted by a vote of 196 to 278. In modern times Napoleon the III. officially recognized and ennobled the illegitimate children of Napoleon the Great and his family. No wonder, when the social top of Europe makes it possible for the bastard of a noble family to enter where an educated, upright and accomplished person, born within lawful wedlock to an honorable merchant, lawyer, doctor or man of letters would not be received from his lack of patrician blood, no wonder we say under these circumstances that public opinion in Europe treats lapses from domestic virtue with a tenderness unknown to America. The social top sets the example of moral rottenness and their loose social morals taints the whole fabric of public opinion. The average male aristocrat is quite often Lord Lonsdale, Lord Cairns, Marquis Hastings, Lord St. Leonards and that tribe of bummers, roues and spendthrift heroes of the police court and the race course, and Lady Lonsdale is not the only notorious noble lady since the days of Lady Jersey and the Marchioness of Conyngham. The favor of the prince regent made Lady Jersey a social queen; the recognition of any worthless woman, like Lady Lonsdale, by the Prince of Wales would open every door of the nobility to her to-morrow. The vices of aristocrats in Europe set the standard of social morals below those of America.

H. W. S.

POPE'S CAMPAIGN.

Pope's campaign that ended September 1, 1862, cost the country probably some 15,000 men. The popular impression is that Pope was an indifferent soldier. As a matter of fact, he was possessed of the leading military virtues of courage, vigor, energy and resolution; he made no serious mistake save in forcing battle with Lee August 30, 1862, instead of retreating behind Bull Run and awaiting battle. Up to the battle of August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Pope had inflicted as much damage as he received; his army had fought with great gallantry and obstinacy and success, but Pope attacked Lee August 30 believing that he had nothing but Jackson, with slight reinforcements, in his front, when really he was assaulting Lee's whole army. Lee allowed Pope to mass two-thirds of his army and attack Jackson, knowing that this movement would bring his columns under the flanking fire of Longstreet's batteries, who with 20,000 men pounded Pope's columns to powder. Pope, in his *Century* article on the second Bull Run, insists that McClellan, if forced to retreat, should have withdrawn "in the direction of Hanover court house," and in no event further south than the White House on the Pamunkey, whereas the actual change of base to Harrison's Landing left the entire force of the enemy between Pope's army and McClellan's, and Pope says that he himself had been "assigned to a duty in the nature of a forlorn hope," but claims that by his "constant movement, incessant watchfulness, and hazardous skirmishes and battles" Lee was "embarrassed and delayed in his advance until the army of Gen. McClellan was at length assembled for the defense of Washington."

This is a just statement, with the qualification that Pope mis-conceived the situation August 30, at second Bull Run, and attacked when he ought to have retreated and awaited attack. Pope had a most gallant army, that could not have been beaten had he not thrown his whole force in pursuit August 30, and left his line of retreat open to attack. Gen. McDowell's military common sense, courage and skill saved Pope on this day from complete destruction. McDowell stationed Gen. Gibbon with his brigade on Henry House hill, and he held it against all assaults until two hours after dark. It was a severe defeat, but it was nothing like a rout, which was due to the excellent dispositions of Gen. McDowell and the darkness. The responsibility for this defeat has been variously charged to McClellan, Porter and Halleck. While the seven days' battles were in progress Pope vainly urged that McClellan should preserve his communications on the Pamunkey and fall back on White House, instead of going to the James and put the enemy between his army and that of Pope, so that Lee could cuff the ears of either at his will without any danger of a return blow. That is, McClellan suffered Lee to thrust himself between Pope and McClellan, when McClellan, by withdrawing to his base on the Pamunkey, could have made it impossible. McClellan arrived on the Chickahominy May 24, 1862. On May 27 Porter reached Hanover Courthouse, but twenty or thirty miles from McDowell, advancing from Fredericksburg. But Jackson on the 23d, 24th and 25th struck Banks in the valley and sent him flying across the Potomac. McDowell was recalled to repulse Jackson. Then Jackson hurried back to Lee and turned McClellan's right flank and forced him to retreat to his gunboats on the James river, where he arrived July 2 1862. Then Lee seized his opportunity and as early as July 13 sent Jackson and Hill, with 25,000 men, against Pope, and August 13, seeing that McClellan was about to leave the Peninsula, rushed his whole army of 55,000 men on Pope who had but 45,000 men. Lee had an army officered by able soldiers; Pope had an army that included such incompetents or inexperienced soldiers as Banks, Milroy, Sigel, King, Schurz and Schenck; but he had a number of fine officers, McDowell, Gibbon, Tower, Ricketts, Williams, Augur and Buford. Pope retreated behind the Rappahannock by August 20. He was reinforced by Reynolds, Porter, Heintzelman, Reno and Stevens to the amount of 23,000 men. Jackson's famous movement through Thoroughfare Gap on Manassas Junction was absurd and he only escaped destruction by one of the happy chances of war, which saved him from attack on the 28th, and instead of the 29th, when he had regained communication with Lee. This was due to the uncalled for and unmilitary retreat of Generals King and Ricketts, whose action prevented the participation of their divisions in the battle of August 28, and saved Jackson from destruction. Porter was not justly responsible for Pope's misfortunes, but King and Ricketts were. King was sick and his action swayed Ricketts. Nor does it seem that McClellan was nearly as much responsible for the failure to reinforce Pope with Franklin and Sumner as Halleck was. Indeed, the evil genius of this disastrous campaign was not McClellan, save his original blunder of not holding on to his Pamunkey base at White House and supporting Pope; not Porter, not Pope, but it was Halleck, who clothed with supreme authority, wielded it like a garrulous and capricious old woman in uniform. Pope was a distinguished graduate of West Point of the class of 1842; a veteran of the Mexican war; of Southern stock, for he was the son of Gov. Nathaniel Pope, of Virginia, who finally emigrated to Illinois, where Gen. Pope was born.

Opinions differ as to the wisdom of our public school policy but there can be but one opinion as to its liberality. It is, indeed, liberal to the degree of generosity, affording as it does absolutely without cost the means to become not only a practical but an accomplished scholar. Our schools, six in number, opened for the year on Wednesday last. They employ a corps of eighty teachers and cost something over $130,000 per year. The average membership of the schools is something above 8000 and the cost per pupil per annum is $27 54.

Earthquakes are not so unusual as to give just occasion for so great hubbub about them. Official records have been brought to light at Washington to prove that this unhappy country experiences on an average one earthquake each twelve days. During 1885 there were fifty-nine official quakes in the United States and Canada, and during the twelve years from 1872 to 1883 inclusive, a total of 364. The earthquake in fact is so common that nobody ought to be scared a bit.

Prince Alexander's ten days' stay in his kingdom was hardly worth the journey back.

IS A "RACKET" RELIGION?

Sam Jones, in one of his sermons, said:

> I can't understand why you newspaper people are so hard to reach. I should think you'd be easy, seeing that you see so much of the hollowness, sham and wickedness of the world, but you ain't. I can reach you as newspaper men. I can touch your appreciation by smart or witty sayings, perhaps, but you are awful hard to touch as men. Your hearts are difficult of access. Now in Cincinnati I converted several reporters, but in Chicago I could not touch one with a forty-foot pole.

The implication of these remarks is that the failure of Sam Jones to touch the newspaper sinner and fetch him, through repentance, to confession, was entirely the fault of the reporter; but there is another side to the argument. It may have been the fault of the evangelist. Perhaps the Chicago reporters were keen enough to see and candid enough to confess to themselves that a racket is not necessarily or logically religion, and the man who makes a racket is not necessarily or logically a moral reformer. The racket form of religion has no sanction from the example of Christ, who as a teacher and a preacher in the market place, managed to convert very honest and simple folk, like fishermen, without making a "racket" or organizing what is termed "a town meeting run mad." Perhaps Christ has been dead so long that his example may be whistled down the wind contemptuously as no more fitted to be religious aspirations of modern society than his continental uniform to our regular army; but many are yet "old fogy" enough to believe that the life and thought of Christ will be among the eternal verities when the story of crazy revivals and the noisy marches of Salvation armies will be but "an idiot's tale, full of sound and fury."

Now why didn't the newspaper man embrace Sam Jones's religion? Because as intelligent men, who were not made drunk by hearing cant uttered in the sacred name of religion, they thought they could do better. Here is a specimen of Sam Jones's recent talk at Urbana, Ohio:

> The Germans are trying to take this country, and the question for you people to settle is, Shall we turn this country over to the devil, the Dutch, and the dun cow?

Then followed a furious assault on the German race because they drank lager beer at home and introduced it in this country. It is very easy to argue that a perfect man might decline to drink lager beer, just as a perfect man might hesitate to eat fried oysters, deviled crabs or lobster salad, on the plea that he did not need them for nutrition and that they were too "delicate" for the ordinary stomach; but every sane man knows, and every candid man will confess, that human nature will not be limited in its desires by its simple needs. Otherwise bread and water and lentils would be the fare of princes as well as peasant; a cottage would cover king and plowman alike; there would be no sale for turbot; no market for champagne. When the German came to this country he found us a whisky-drinking race; he introduced us to lager beer and light wines, and he has done us good in this respect, that if we have not learned the perfect wisdom of total abstinence we have drank less ardent spirits and become less drunken where German emigrants most do congregate. The Germans are an industrious, honest, healthy, thrifty and temperate race, and they set the average American an honorable example of temperance worthy of imitation. When the news of the surrender of Sedan reached New York city more than 3000 Germans, men, women and children, assembled in the great beer-hall of the Bowery, known as the Atlantic gardens. There were no speeches; it was a season of beer, cheer and song, and yet out of that vast assemblage, that did not break up until midnight, the only drunken persons were a few Americans and Irish who visited the place out of curiosity. So Sam Jones's jeer at the Germans is outrageous, because it is instinct with the injustice of untruth.

This Sam Jones also went to Baltimore and publicly denounced every woman who went to the charity ball in an ordinary ball-room dress as nothing better than the representative of the "scarlet woman," and he was justly denounced by the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church for his brutal and unchristian injustice. The Norristown *Herald* recently said:

> Sam Jones and Sam Small received $2500 apiece for their recent evangelical services in Boston. Small makes about as much money in a week by evangelizing as he formerly lost in the same period starting humorous papers to fill a long-felt want. It pays to be good.

The Boston *Herald*, in the same spirit of common sense, which is moral sense, says:

> The Salvation Army does not save its members from the lust of the flesh, the devil of jealousy or the murder fiend. The confounding of a racket with religion works mischief all around.

That is just it. Men who would not be permitted to talk in a business meeting, in a political meeting, in any kind of a meeting that commercially considered any question that concerned the welfare of the community; men whose opinions, whose information, whose natural and acquired ability are absolutely worthless to the day and generation are allowed to talk, nay, are welcome in a meeting that considers two of the gravest questions that can possibly concern modern society, viz.: religion and temperance. Now, Christ did say that out of the mouths of babes and sucklings may come words of truth and wisdom, but he did not say "babes and *suckers*," and that is a decent point of difference. The Sam Joneses, the Salvation Army recruiting sergeants are religious quacks, humbugs, suckers, frauds, who practice on the credulity, the superstition and the excitability and fatuity of human nature, just as the quack doctor, the shyster lawyer and blackmailing, sensational journalist practice on mankind. Munday, an imitator of the Sam Jones style of evangelist, recently said in Nashville:

> You galvanized Christians are going to hell on a lightning express train that stops neither for wood or water, but burns coal that lasts long. I expect that there are a great many of you here to-day. You are going to set up a first class smoke in hell. That's what you are going to do, and I am going to prove it to you by the bible. You are not like other Christians, you copper-back sons of the devil. You are leading souls to hell.

The Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, of Indiana, discreetly denounces this sort of evangelists as "hippodroming invaders." As a religious quack, San Jones differs only in degree from the disgusting clerical demagogue Pastor Downes, of Boston, who used his own matchless moral infamy to draw the prurient public to his pulpit. There is a good deal of "business" in this Salvation Army of evangelists. Sam Jones is said to own several farms in Georgia, and the finest house in Cartersville, and his family ride in an elegant equipage drawn by blooded horses. Jones has broken his "iron year pull" on tobacco, and he always announces in every town he visits his favorite brand of cigarettes, thus combining business with pleasure as the advance agent of a cigarette firm.

These are the fellows whose sanctified folly or fraud makes Ingersolls potential on the platform, for Ingersoll never quotes the highest wisdom of the orthodox church, but quotes its most irresponsible quacks and cranks against it. Last winter the Abbe Filliatrant, of Montreal, told his congregation that the city had been frightfully scourged with the smallpox because the Montreal people had an ice carnival the winter before, "feasting the flesh." "To punish us for our pride," said this priest, "God sent us the smallpox." This blasphemous drivel concerning a disease that had become a pestilence through the folly of the authorities and the filthy habits and superstition of the people furnishes the Ingersolls with a shining mark to shoot at. The follies and tragedies that come out of this public "racket" that is misnamed religion is a resonant rebuke to the methods of unbridled emotional extravagance in the conduct of so-called religious meetings that sometimes obtain encouragement from good persons who do not fully comprehend the danger among mixed audiences composed of persons of all degrees of intellect and intelligence, of their unrestrained employment. Calmness, reason, dignity and decorum are never violated to advantage in any other domain of human action, nor can they be in matters of religion. It is but playing with a powder magazine to lash the nervous system into revolt under the name and sign of a revival of religion.

We don't wish to be understood as denouncing revivals, but there are revivals *and revivals*. There are revivals, like those of the great John Wesley and Whitefield, where the spiritualities of Christianity are presented with perfect simplicity, soberness and power, where the revivalist assails the unregenerate human heart as Christ assailed its latent moral endowments of religious reverence and devotion, through its humanity, its tenderness, its charity and its truth. Revivalists, like Wesley and Whitefield, who rule meetings in a spirit that teaches men how to be fervent without cutting loose from the moorings of reason and truth, never make mental and moral invalids of their hearers, but when grosser and less spiritual machinery is recklessly employed, the strong minds are lowered in spiritual tone and the weak minds are often pushed from their poise into insanity. No candid man but will admit having witnessed scenes, under the old and now happily disappearing methods of camp meetings that made him tremble for the future sanity of some of his audience. We are glad to observe that even in Puritanic and bigoted New England clerical conventions not seldom pass resolutions denouncing such meetings as demoralizing in their tendency and surroundings, a pleasing proof that the world is growing wiser in practical conduct of such matters, and is rising to the higher ground where all departures from calmness, dignity and decorum in things religious are strongly distrusted.

A Bit of Wet Fresh [illegible] in Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

Owing to the fact that the mud of the so-called Mississippi river is sticky and hard to wash off from the bare feet, most of the persons who go across at St. Louis still use the bridge.

Redding's Russia Salve has wonderful healing power over all Flesh Wounds, Sore Joints, [illegible]

MEETING NOTICE.

Arion.—General meeting to-day at Arion Hall, [illegible] st., between Third and Fourth at 3 P. M. [illegible] of constitution and by-laws. Every member, whether active or passive, is requested to be present. [illegible] BIRCHER, Sec.

BORN.

At Los Angeles, Cal., August 24 to the wife of Hy [illegible] a daughter.

DIED.

At Rockford, W. T., Sept. 8, W. H. Bennett, aged 51 years, 4 months and 18 days. Was an old pioneer, having crossed the plains in 1846.

At Albina, Sept. 10, after two years illness, John McIver, aged 45 years, leaving a widow with four children.

Funeral will take place from DeLin's undertaking establishment to-day, Sept. 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cape Breton papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the lodge at their lodge room, Third and Alder streets, Portland, Or., at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, Sept. 12, 1886, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Bro. John MacFee. Members of other lodges fraternally invited to attend.

D. MACKAY, W. M.

A. J. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHOICE NEW DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN WRAPS.
PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!
165 Third Street, second door from Washington.

DIVIDEND No. 132.

THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar ($1) per share upon its capital stock on September 10th, 1886. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of this company, southeast corner of First and Stark streets, Portland, Or. D. B. BUSH, Manager Oregon Branch.

BUSINESS CHANCE. $4500 will buy an established paying business that will bear investigation. For particulars inquire at [illegible], Portland, Or.

Ladies or gentlemen trained for the Stage, Parlor Recitals and Public Declamations. Amateur Rehearsals directed. Dio Lewis gymnastics to impart suppleness and grace to everybody. Mrs. Nina Larowe, 189 Sixth st.

FOR SALE—The fixtures of a family liquor store, at a bargain; stock optional; store rent low. Inquire 163 Second st.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of J. B. C. [illegible], Portland, until 12 o'clock noon September 20, 1886, for the privilege of selling Candy, Soda Water and Cider in the Pavilion during the Mechanics' Fair.

ALFRED WRIGHT'S INCOMPARABLE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES. Large invoice just received. Try them. WOODWARD, CLARKE & CO., Druggists, First and Alder Sts.

SUNDAY DINNER. Hello, there! You can get the Best Meals for 25c at the KNICKERBOCKER HOUSE Dining Parlors, 67½ Washington st., up stairs. GRAND SUNDAY DINNER AT 5 P. M. Turtle Soup, Chicken, Venison, P[illegible], etc., at regular price. Don't forget, up stairs, 67½ Washington st. Private Rooms for ladies. ROACH & ARMSTRONG, Props.

FOR SALE. A CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT, 50x90 feet, With a Beautiful Cottage of 5 Rooms. Hard finished and complete. Also bath room, bay window, pantry and closets, with good cistern. Two blocks from street railway. For further particulars call at the office of HAIGHT, COX & CO., No. 18 Washington St.

State Fair. OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. During the Fair Excursion Round Trip Tickets sold from Portland to Fair Grounds and Return AT $2 50. Good from Sept. 11th to [illegible] inclusive. F. P. ROGERS, Gen. Fr. & Pass. Agt.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT RESIDENCE. We are instructed to sell by auction, at the residence, [illegible] 52 U street, on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, At 10 o'clock A. M., The Entire Furniture of Residence, COMPRISING [illegible]. GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. I will sell on the premises, No. 410 First St., between Harrison and Hall, on TUESDAY, SEPT. 14th, at 10 A. M., PARLOR FURNITURE. One fine Black Walnut Parlor set, one fine French Plate Mirror, one fine Black Walnut Whatnot, one fine Black Walnut Center Table, five elegant steel Engravings, fine Lace Curtains and Cornices, fine Turkish Rugs, 60 yards Brussels Carpets. ALSO—Three Maple and Ash Bedroom Sets, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bed Spreads, Blankets, Comforts, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Sheets and Pillow slips, Chamber Crockery, etc. ALSO—Dining Table, Plated Castors, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Crockery and Glassware, Table Cloths and Napkins. ALSO—Five Easy Chairs, Lounges, Whatnots, Tables, Black Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Heating Stoves, Brussels Carpets, etc. ALSO—Kitchen Range, with Cooking Utensils complete. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

"PORTLAND HEIGHTS." The particular attention of seekers for suburban property is directed to "Portland Heights." [illegible] Oregon.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—[illegible] C. P. POGUE.

MRS. E. W. EATON, MODISTE, NO. 96½ MORRISON st.—The popular place for [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD BENCH HAND [illegible] W. T.

FOR RENT—NICE SUITE OF [illegible] 3 Rs. FOUQUE'S.

WANTED—[illegible] apparatus. Address, with full particulars [illegible], Oregonian.

WANTED—A WOMAN [illegible] Montgomery.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, [illegible] per month. Address "Railroad," [illegible]

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN A [illegible] Kindergarten [illegible] Washington st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ALLEN, No. 9 Washington st.

WANTED—TO RENT A [illegible] practical farmer just from the East [illegible]

MRS. L. PLASER, NOW [illegible]

DESIRABLE [illegible] ROOMS, WITH modern improvements and in good order for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply cor. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A MARE, BUGGY AND BUGGY harness for sale cheap; buggy and harness [illegible]; the mare is an excellent animal for [illegible]. Inquire of A. H. Tanner, attorney, in McQuinn block.

WANTED—THIRTY GOOD SOUND HORSES for street car work, weighing from 1000 to 1100 lbs and not over 9 years old. Apply to Tyler Woodward, Supt. Transcontinental Street Railway company, [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPAN OF AMERICAN PONIES, well matched, gentle, carefully broken, and good roadsters; the team, with double harness and buggy, will be sold very cheap. Apply to F. E. BEACH & CO., 103 Front st.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between House & Rasmussen is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. A. Rasmussen retires. HOUSE & RASMUSSEN. Portland, Sept. 9, 1886.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY BOOK-keeper, who is willing to go to a pleasant inland town and work for a moderate salary; must either give bonds or be able to furnish satisfactory references. For particulars apply at the "New Northwest" office, No. 5 Washington st.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN COOK. NO. 35, cor. Alder and East Park.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork at 214 Salmon st. Apply at the house [illegible] Third and 12.

WANTED AT STEINBARDT'S, COR. THIRD and Morrison sts., an experienced saleslady. None other need apply.

WANTED—ENERGETIC, SUCCESSFUL SOLICITORS. Apply in person or by letter, Northwest Fire and Marine Ins. Co., 5 Washington st.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK & WASHER [illegible] family; 4 waitresses; 3 girls for general housework. Apply at W. C. T. U.'s only intelligence office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, EDUCATED young man with a little ready money; an [illegible] opportunity to make good wages. Address or apply to A. E. SHUMATE, N. W. cor. Fifth & Main, Portland, Or.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CASSELL & CO.'s world-renowned Holiday set. [illegible] Apply [illegible] per month. Send for [illegible] DIFFERING & JOHNSON [illegible]

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN agent to represent us in selling and collecting in each county (where we have no agent) in Washington, Washington Territory and Idaho; [illegible] THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Portland, Or.

TWO AGENTS, WITH SNAP, THAT WILL canvass Washington Territory and Montana, to sell our Celebrated Scientific Electro Magnetic Belts [illegible]

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

LUMBER WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM near Salem, to exchange for lumber [illegible]

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE, [illegible] Address Cottage, care Oregonian.

WANTED—AT THE W. C. T. U. INTELLIgence office, all persons wishing to employ help and those seeking to find employment; the rooms will be kept open as heretofore. MRS. S. MURTON, Pres. W. C. T. U.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

WANTED—A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY—wholesale, retail or manufacturing business by a man of long business experience; write English and German; first class reference. Address K. O., Oregonian.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE QUARTER BLOCK IN Couch's addition, N. E. cor. Twelfth and [illegible]. Address [illegible] BROS., Salem, Or.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF 5 ACRES adjoining Belmont Park on the south. J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 12 Stark st.

FOR SALE—FRACTIONAL LOT, CONTAINING nice 5-room cottage, bath, etc. Apply at or address 286 Ninth, near Jefferson, from 9 A. M. to [illegible]

FOR SALE—67 ACRES OF RICH ALLUVIAL land, adjoining railway station near Portland, with good house and barn; all under fence. J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 12 Stark st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE farm of 240 acres situated in Eastern Oregon [illegible] Address Farm, care Oregonian.

LAND FOR SALE—AS DESIRABLE A BODY as there is in Oregon, consisting of about [illegible] Apply to J. W. GRAHAM, Graham's Ferry.

CHEAP HOMES—EASY PAYMENTS, ON THE installment plan. For Sale—A few [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TREAT'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART Cure at all druggists. Take no other.

IF YOU WANT A FINE RUSSIAN CAVIAR [illegible] No. 32 Washington st.

A NO. 1 STORAGE AT VERY LOW RATES. Apply to F. BICKEL, S. W. cor. G and Front sts.

FREE LABOR BUREAU—FOR HOTELS, restaurants, [illegible] T. BORGE & [illegible]

CIGARS SAVE MONEY—[illegible] W. B. FRIEND & CO., 8 Front st., San Francisco.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE DRUG STORE, CORNER First and E. Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, [illegible] School Books, Stationery [illegible] S. PARKER.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HOLDING CLAIMS against steamer old Dan'l will send the same to [illegible]

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—MRS. BONNER, LATE of the W. C. T. U., has moved her employment office to Pine st., bet. Third and Fourth. Any one wishing labor or work will please call.

MOVING AND RAISING HOUSES, BARNS and other buildings; long experience in the East. [illegible] Samuel Chasm, in room [illegible]

CAPTAIN'S NOTICE—BR. BK. [illegible]—Neither the master nor the undersigned consignees of the above named vessel will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew. MEYER, WILSON & CO.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed Agents for the purchase of Rag Stock for the Columbia River Paper Company, and are prepared to purchase for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila Rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 E st. Portland, Or.

TO THE OWNERS OF LAND, MINES, HOTELS, Canneries, Packers, Ranchmen and others: The undersigned, representing English and Scotch capitalists, desires to communicate with reliable parties to place their properties on European market under provisions of companies acts, "limited liability." Send particulars "in extenso" with maps, etc., to JOHN GUTHRIE PENN, Esq., 73 Elmbank st., Glasgow, Scotland. N. B.—Must be vendors direct.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FOURTH AND OAK STS., PORTLAND, OR., Sept. 9, 1886. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until October 8, 1886, for furnishing fir wood for steamboat "Cascades" [illegible] "Columbia," in quantities to suit, while engaged upon river work between Portland, Astoria and the Cascades, until June 30, 1887. Wood must be of best quality to my satisfaction. Right to refuse all bids is reserved. W. A. JONES, Major of Engineers.

CAUTION—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY given timely warning that neither the steamer Enterprise or C. W. Shively, her owner, will be responsible for any debts contracted by Hez Caples, captain of steamer Enterprise, or any other person acting as captain of said steamer Enterprise, as I have given written orders to the captain not to get anything for the said steamer Enterprise on credit. Captain Hez Caples and John Wand have leased the steamer Enterprise, and while under their management any debts contracted must be charged to them. C. W. SHIVELY, Owner Steamer Enterprise. Dated, City of Astoria, County of Clatsop, and State of Oregon, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1886.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller, First and Pine sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, [illegible]

FINELY FURNISHED AND NICELY LOCATED [illegible]

MRS. P. LEVY, 383 WASHINGTON ST., HAS for rent beautiful rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. [illegible]

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PARLOR SUIT [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5000 BONUS WILL BE GIVEN BY THE [illegible]

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP TO A CASH CUSTOMER [illegible]

BLACKSMITH SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP. A first-class [illegible] R. S. CAUGHILL [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS AND FIXTURES of the Central Hotel, Tacoma, W. T. [illegible]

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE, DOING A CASH business, 11 miles from Portland, on West Side R. R. [illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED 1861. Portland, Or.

"STANDARD" CHAMBERLIN CARTRIDGES The Best and Cheapest Shot Gun Ammunition! $300.00 CASH PRIZES WILL BE CONTESTED FOR —AT— City View Park Tuesday, September 14. Steamer "Sellwood" leaves Washington St. at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:40 P. M. Admission to Park, 25c. Shooters Free. For further information apply to B. LAMBERSON, No. 7 Stark Street, General Agent for the Manufacturers, Selby Smelting and Lead Co.

[illegible] Prescription Druggist. A FULL LINE OF Trusses, Supporters, Bandages, Shoulder-Braces & Sundries. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FINE PERFUMES, SOAPS And Toilet Articles. Orders from the Country will receive Prompt Attention. Corner First and Stark sts., Portland, Or

DIAMONDS New York Jewelry Co., 107 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR

The Oregon

WE WILL

THE SEAS

A. ROBERT

PRICES FOR THE

NOTE THE QUOTATI

Men's Suits from

Young Men's Suits from

Youths' Suits from

Boys' Suits from

Children's Suits from

Gents' Wool Pants

Men's Overcoats

Youths' Overcoats

Boys' Overcoats

Children's Overcoats

THE HAT DEPART

FURNISHING GOO

MEN'S TAILORING

A. ROBER

Cor. First and Alder Sts.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor

—1886—

23

State Agricultur

September 13th,

$15,00

THE BEST SPEED PROG

INTERNATIONAL AC

OREGON STATE

NORMAL SCHO

MONMOUTH, OREGON

Full Faculty,

Normal, Collegiate a

Department

All Normal Graduates Receive

FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL

J. H. BIRKINSHAW

244 and 246 First

Gold.

WE WILL

SOON BE READY

Silver.

Lipman

& Co.

THE SEASON

Has changed, and with it comes forward the veteran,

A. ROBERTS,

whose recent purchases in New York are at last placed in [illegible]

PRICES FOR THE TIMES

Will prevail, and the LATEST PATTERNS [illegible]

NOTE THE QUOTATIONS:

Men's Suits from ... $12 00 to
Young Men's Suits from ... 10 00 to
Youths' Suits from ... 10 00 to
Boys' Suits from ... 5 00 to
Children's Suits from ... 2 50 to
Men's Wool Pants ... 4 00 to
Men's Overcoats ... 10 00 to
Youths' Overcoats ... 8 00 to
Boys' Overcoats ... 5 00 to
Children's Overcoats ... 2 50 to

THE HAT DEPARTMENT

FURNISHING GOODS

MEN'S TAILORING DEPT.

A. ROBERTS,

Cor. First and Alder Sts.,

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor & Hatter.

—1886—

25th Annual Fair

—OF THE—

State Agricultural Society

To be held at their grounds near Salem, Oregon, commencing

September 13th, 1886,

And ending the following Saturday night.

$15,000

Offered in Cash Premiums.

THE BEST SPEED PROGRAMME.

The BEST EXHIBIT of GRAINS, EXHIBIT of LIVE STOCK, EXHIBIT of FRUITS, EXHIBIT of Dairy Products

The Best Exhibit of Everything Ever Collected Together in the State.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY,

Will Reopen Wednesday, Sept. 1.

OREGON STATE

NORMAL SCHOOL

MONMOUTH, OREGON.

Full Faculty, Good Buildings, Light Expenses.

Normal, Collegiate and Commercial Departments.

Normal Graduates Receive State Diplomas.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

State Agricultural College,

CORVALLIS, OR.

Next session will begin with a full Faculty, September 8, 1886.

Any young men, 16 years old and upward can get

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Each Senator can appoint two. For particulars apply to

B. L. ARNOLD, President.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, WALL PAPER, &c.

THIRTY DAYS' SALE, to close out [illegible]

J. M. BIRMINGHAM,

244 and 246 First st., near Main.

The Oregonian.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11—4:19 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Change of Bar. last 8 hours	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Rain fall inch.	State of Weather.
Portland	29.84	-.08	79	NW		Clear
Olympia	29.81	-.10	70	NE	.00	Cloudy
Spokane	29.82	-.07	80	Calm		Clear
[illegible]	29.84	-.09	[illegible]	S	.00	Clear
[illegible]	29.78	-.07	[illegible]	S	.00	Cloudy
[illegible]			[illegible]	E	.00	Clear
Astoria			68	NE	.00	Clear
Tatoosh	29.85		71	Calm		Clear
Roseburg	29.94	-.08	72	NE	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	29.95	-.11	77	NE	.00	Clear

Maximum thermometer, 80; minimum, [illegible]. River at 11 A. M., [illegible] feet.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Passed Heron to arrive over the Northern Pacific: Mike Boycock, D. R. Hontoon, D. Rice, J. H. Herman, J. B. Harrison, J. M. Thompson, J. R. Herman, J. B. Harrison, J. M. Biggins and wife, E. L. Powell, C. C. Wood, and twenty-two immigrants.

Passed Huntington to arrive over the Short Line: C. Christianson, C. P. Stayton and family, W. J. Snodgrass, J. A. Maurice, Ed Crawler, J. Merchant, E. N. Winters, W. G. Lane, and seventeen immigrants.

ALBINA OF TO-DAY.

What Eight Have Seen—The Incentive for a Boom—Prospective Future of the Embryo Town.

In the year 1883, when the properties of what was then regarded as Albina were placed upon the market, at prices beyond the prevailing rates, and considerable land and additions platted and offered at advanced figures, the cry went up: "Upon what do these boomers base their expectations?" To the astonished it was a mystery. Even to those who took the trouble to go over the field at the time there seemed to be little to confirm the belief existing among many that a town of several thousand would grow within a few months. The terminal works were all planned, yet little at the time was to be seen, and when the order was given to commence work on the foundations and buildings then in course of construction few knew what a grand culmination of workshops were in prospect. THE OREGONIAN published the facts (for facts they were) far and wide, yet it was hard to believe.

The excitement of a boom died out and the depreciation of properties followed. Albina from that moment was looked upon as the most comfortable spot on earth. Buyers of properties gave it a wide berth, and money-lenders from that day to the present time could not be induced to loan a dollar upon anything within its limits or borders thereon. But the courageous ones held on, and now they find themselves gradually working to the front. The condition of things is by degrees becoming brighter every day. The writer had occasion to visit the burg a few days ago and for the first time saw the groundwork for a busy city of workshops. One building completed, measuring 160x540 feet, stands as a sentinel over what might have been a group of twenty large and small workshops, roundhouses, etc. Taking the foundations already laid, a series of buildings of stone and brick, whose length combined would have reached from Albina ferry to the flouring mills, and more, and covering an average width of 80 feet. This would not include the engine house of 320 feet in diameter. In addition to these buildings are the elevators and dry-dock, besides a network of tracks leading thereto. In the completed building is stored a vast amount of machinery, cement, etc., showing that the company were prepared the moment the buildings were ready. Outside are portions of large machinery, and in rude sheds are piles of brick, aggregating several million, besides timbers, stored on the grounds. The whole presents a magnificent groundwork for a future busy scene, bringing together when in operation a score of workmen. The nucleus of a thriving city of not less than 10,000 people, and this would be a low estimate. It was a well founded "boom," and the owners of property have not lost faith in Albina's future. The great wharves of Allen & Lewis and J. B. Montgomery, costing over $80,000, covering a frontage on the river of an equivalent to five city blocks, is evidence of the future growth. These wharves are now partially filled with grain. In the town, while it appears quite dead (and what Oregon town is not so), yet new and attractive residences loom up, evidencing the owners' future homes. To use a slang phrase, "Albina has had a black eye," but the dark days are passing away, and with the slightest movement by the railroad companies towards the culmination of the immense work laid out will bring the town of Rip Van Winkle reputation to the front once more. Its future in any event is assured. The thriving burg will assume proportions that will make its larger sisters feel the slight they have passed upon a struggling town which, but for the cessation of work referred to, would have made them envious of her proud position. The ferries continue to ply between Stark street and Albina, and the line directly across is maintained with regularity.

PYTHIAN NEWS NOTES.

Meeting of hall representatives at 3 P. M. to-day.

Astor No. 6 will send Isaac Bergman and H. L. Nelson to the grand lodge.

Plenty of rank work now. Ivanhoe confer the second upon five Monday evening. Castle the second upon one on Tuesday and Mystic the third upon three Thursday.

The new library and reception rooms are nearly ready. For the library several members have promised books. Two full sets by popular authors have been donated.

At the supreme lodge session Chicago division, of Chicago, won the prize in Class 2, and Kokomo division, of Indiana, won the prize in Class 1. A Florida division secured the purse for longest distance traveled, and Capt. W. J. Lane, of Chicago, the prize for displaying the most ability as commander.

The Knights of Birmingham, Iowa, at the stronghold of anti-secret society people, have commenced the erection of a hall. For years the lodge and members there have been abused and grossly insulted by certain citizens, and more especially by members of one church denomination. They will soon have a hall, being aided by outside lodges.

At the supreme lodge session Representative Buchanan was placed upon the committee on distribution of reports. The report of the supreme chancellor showed forty-seven grand lodges and 2432 subordinate, with 150,000 members. The assets of the supreme lodge above all liabilities March 31 last were $25,752 20; receipts for preceding year, $24,519 93, and disbursements, $16,391 82. The decision of the supreme chancellor against Sunday meetings of lodges was approved by a vote of 83 to 5. For the coming two years Representative Bozorth will be on the written work committee and Representative Buchanan on the unwritten work committee. Among the business transacted was permission to each grand jurisdiction to decorate the graves of deceased knights and formulate such service as deemed best, but no regulation to be made on Sunday. The supreme lodge declined to set a date because of the difference in climate over the United States. The action of a lodge at Honolulu in admitting three members born of Canadian fathers and Hawaiian mothers, was declared valid, but it was ordered that no more such applicants be received. It was decided to combine the official receipts and the order for the S. A. P. W. in one legal form. Maj.-Gen. Carnahan's report showed 371 divisions instituted to June 1, 1886, with a membership of 18,000, with warrants granted for twenty-three other divisions.

GIVEN AWAY.

Housekeepers please call at the Tea Store, 223 First street, and we will give you a sample of our Eastern teas. It is the best family tea sold at 50 cents per pound. You can not purchase as good teas at 75 cents anywhere else. It is noted for its fine drawing qualities, rich, full flavor, and is very conducive to health. Sold only by the Great Eastern Tea Company, 223 First street. Handsome present given to every customer.

THE KING OF OATKEEPS.

In oysters is Keith, who has been the recognized head in this line for many years past. He gives his entire attention to the preparation of oysters in all styles. The first shipment of Eastern in shell came on the State, and lovers of the bivalves, local or foreign, will find them, in the usual excellent manner, in a neat and attractive resort. Do you recollect the address, First and Oak.

PHRENOLOGY.

Prof. Morris will give his thirty-second, last and best lecture at Neppach's hall, east side, next Monday evening. Topic, "True Love, Honest Courtship and Happy Marriage. Free public examinations at close of lecture. Admission, ten cents. Prof. Morris will next week commence his tour through all the larger towns in the state and territory.

THE LONDON.

An attractive place has been made of the rooms over the E. W., corner Fourth and Washington. They bear an air of comfort and the attention paid to visitors is all that could be expected. Billiards and other games prevail, and a pleasant evening is assured those calling.

There will be no regular opening day, but, as soon as completed, the public will find in Litts's newly furnished rooms, ground and second floors, an establishment that would be a credit to larger cities. A few days will end the work, and then the ladies, as even now, can see what is done.

A Word with You, Madam.

Pure Nectar Tea at 50 cents per pound for richness of flavor and full strength, has no equal. Sold only by Great Eastern Tea Co., 223 First street.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at lowest prices for first-class work at the North Pacific Mill Co., Twenty-second and T sts.

No more "Hoop of Gold," but until further notice, is one continuous act, entitled A Public Nuisance, or J. C. Hollister's Rubber Stamps and Stencils, 62 First street.

Boats all day at special rates. Waukeenan Boat House.

Pure Nectar Tea is the best.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

Thermometer in the eighties on Saturday.

Stars vs. Portlands at the Oaks, 2:30 this afternoon.

Regular meeting of the board of trade to-morrow night.

This is the last night of the Muldoon Picnic at the Tivoli.

First lacrosse match of the season at the Oaks, 10:30 this morning; admission free.

License to wed was issued yesterday for Joseph Taylor and Fanny B. Howell.

The O. & C. railroad will sell round trip tickets to the state fair grounds and return for $2 50.

L. K. who advertised for a book-keeper yesterday in THE OREGONIAN, has received thirty applications and many yet to hear from.

M. B. Goldstein, formerly treasurer of the Casino under the first management, arrived by the last steamer and will probably locate here.

Johan Erickson and Carl Erickson, both subjects of the kingdom of Norway and Sweden, have filed notice of their intention of becoming citizens.

The roads of the city park will be thoroughly sprinkled to-day by the city's water carts. Many of our citizens will thank the common council for making an order to this effect.

Col. A. B. Barnard, assistant superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and Hannibal & St. Joseph Rys, in company with H. L. Ball, general traveling agent of the Burlington route, is at the Holton.

August Storge and William Schneider were arrested yesterday afternoon in Justice Tuttle's court for cruelty to a horse. This is the second edition of the B. B. Acker case. The accused were released on bonds and ordered to appear for trial Monday.

Monday Sam Chung will be called upon to plead in the state circuit court to an indictment charging him with the larceny of two watches August 1 from the residence of Mrs. Moeller, on Ninth street. W. McMasters has been appointed to defend Sam Chung.

Mr. Harvey L. Moreland left for Union on Wednesday. He went to take a position in the First National Bank of that place. He now has an opportunity to make himself "fixed" for life. His many friends will watch his successful progress with pleasure.

The grand jury have returned three indictments against William Peek. Two of them charge him with the larceny of revolvers from the store of William Beck & Son, and the other with stealing a shotgun. Peek pleaded not guilty to all three charges and his trial was set for September 21.

Previous to the commencement of the Moroney-Ward black glove contest last night, Tommy Ward divested himself of his street apparel, and at the close of the contest on donning the same he discovered that some thief had stolen his watch and chain, a ring, and also what loose change was contained in his pantaloons pockets.

The case of Henry Ginn, who stole a coat and vest, watch and $700 from R. Glenn, a dairyman, was disposed of in short order in Judge Stearn's court yesterday. Ginn admitted the whole business, with the remark that the court need not appoint a lawyer to defend the case, as he had no use for one. Sentence will be pronounced Monday.

SHIPPING NOTES.

ASTORIA, Sept. 11.—Br bk Archer arrived in 4:20 P. M.; Ocklahama left up 5:15 P. M. with Br bk Archer.

TATOOSH, Sept. 11.—Passed in, bkt Skagit.

PORT GAMBLE, Sept. 11.—Sailed, bk Nowaboy.

THE MINNIE HAUK CONCERTS.

The subscription for the Minnie Hauk concert and grand opera company will be at Prentice's to-morrow and remain open for subscribers until Wednesday evening. On Thursday morning subscribers can secure their seats.

ON THE EIGHTH PAGE

Of this issue our readers in the cities and country will find the usual fall announcement of the Farmers' and Mechanics' store, in which is incorporated the marked down prices that prevail at this house. Those who study economy will advance their interests by giving the scale of prices a close examination.

RUNAWAY IN A GULCH.

Yesterday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock a horse attached to the wagon of George A. Snyder, the grocer at Eighteenth and B streets, ran away and went headlong into the gulch on the opposite side of the street. Mr. Snyder, who was in the wagon, was thrown out and received a dislocation of the shoulder, besides hurting one of his legs. He was attended by Dr. Wm. Jones.

MORE ABOUT CUBA.

Although the three shipmasters and gullible reporter say Cuba has disappeared, it is known the little island is safe, for the Bon Ton tailoring establishment, Morrison below First, has had constant inquiries from Havana customers for handsome and stylish cassimere suits of latest patterns. The home trade is supplied with newest patterns, made up in the highest style of the art, at Bon Ton popular prices. No hoax about this.

NUISANCES COMPLAINED OF.

M. Connerton and his wife were arrested yesterday on a warrant issued from the police court, for permitting and maintaining a nuisance. Connerton is a milkman and resides at Twentieth and L streets. Later in the day S. Carney complained against W. H. Howard and wife, for depositing garbage on H street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. Both cases will be brought up for trial before Judge Dement Monday.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT NO. 1.

David L. Gee vs. M. P. Culver; ordered that further proceedings be continued until Monday.

D. V. B. Henarie vs. J. W. Nickum; motion for writ of arrest denied.

Frank Ridley vs. Mary E. Rankin; confirmation of sale of lot 13, in Belleview addition to the city of East Portland. The consideration was $484 71. The suit was brought during the month of March, 1885, and the property was sold by the sheriff on execution.

OUTRAGES ON CHINAMEN.

Complaint is made by decent and humane people that a gang of boys in the vicinity of Alder and Eighth and Ninth streets have a habit of committing violent assaults and outrages and indignities upon unoffending Chinese who pass that way, and that scenes like this are of frequent occurrence from 4 to 7 o'clock almost every afternoon. The attention of the police, it is hoped, will be directed to these outrages, to the end that such disgraceful and brutal conduct may be stopped.

FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT.

A benefit concert will be given in the near future in Taylor street M. E. church, complimentary to Mrs. J. L. Johnson, who has had sickness in her family, and who is going to Chicago. Mrs. Johnson has given freely the benefit of her fine musical talent to the church and temperance, and every other good cause. The finest musical talent in the city will help to make the concert an occasion of interest and profit, and the patronage of the public will be solicited and expected.

THREE YEARS.

In department No. 2 state circuit court yesterday afternoon, Ah Sing was tried and convicted of stealing a watch, a pair of bracelets and $45 in coin from the residence of N. Wolf, on Yamhill street, near Ninth, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. This same Ah Sing is the fellow who broke into Ira Goodnough's residence some months ago. He was arrested for it, but was fortunate enough to escape conviction. In the present instance he was put through without the slightest trouble.

TABERNACLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Two very interesting entertainments are to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings in the Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. Eccleston, a noted clergyman and lecturer of Stapelton, New York, will illustrate by oxy-hyd-light, and magnificent views, and describe Westminster Abbey, from its earliest history to the present time, and relate many most interesting and dramatic incidents which have occurred in its history. Tickets are for sale at Prentice's, or may be procured at the door.

SCALDED.

At half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning a 13-year-old daughter of Stephen Prideaux, the blacksmith, who resides on Third street between Sherman and Caruthers, was badly scalded. She lifted a kettle filled with boiling water from the kitchen stove and the escaping steam so scorched her hand as to cause her to drop it. The hot water spattered in every direction, scalding the girl severely about the right arm, body and legs, in fact, so seriously as to cause her to faint away. Dr. Nichols was summoned to attend the case and did all in his power to alleviate the young girl's sufferings.

DIVORCE SUIT.

Martha H. King has commenced suit in the state circuit court for a divorce from Clifton H. King and for the care and custody of four minor children, namely, Arthur W. King, aged 17; Luella King, 15; Margaret A., 13, and Carrie E., [illegible] years. [illegible] married at [illegible]. She alleges that [illegible] has failed to properly provide for the wants of herself and family, and has treated her cruelly. Plaintiff prays the court for a provisional order of the court restraining the defendant from in any wise molesting or interfering with her during the pendency of the suit.

POLICE COURT.

In the police court yesterday Ed. Olsen and Thomas Allen pleaded guilty to simple drunk and were fined $2 each. Olsen who is a sailor had to be run in for the reason that he imbibed fishing whisky, and going down to Cardinell's boat house acted as if he was desirous of making trouble. He may consider himself fortunate in being let off so easy. John Fegelas pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to an animal and this consisted in his neglecting to water and feed a mare. Fegelas claimed the neglect was unintentional, as a man named Love was to have taken charge of the animal, but by some oversight intelligence to this effect was not conveyed to Love in proper time, as it should have been. Judge Dement remarked that if he thought the neglect was intentional he would impose a severe penalty, but believing otherwise he would fine Fegelas but $2 50. The fine was paid.

TWO INSANE PATIENTS.

Antoine Certza, a Greek fisherman, was yesterday committed to the insane asylum at Salem. He imagines the devil is pursuing him, but says he doesn't fear the imp of Satan, as he is on his side. Certza was sent to the asylum about a year ago and remained there eleven months. On being discharged he came to Portland and by his own request was sent to the poor farm. He became so troublesome, however, that it was thought best to return him to his old quarters. Certza is 35 years of age, unmarried, and came here from California. The commitment papers state that his habits are temperate, insanity mild type, cause unknown. Katie Wagner, a young woman aged 21 years, was also examined for insanity and ordered committed to the asylum. Miss Wagner is likewise a former inmate. She is suffering from a disease of the knee joint. This is what it is thought affects her mind.

NOT MUCH OF A FIGHT.

The Ward-Maroney blackened glove contest came off at Turner Halle last night; that is a portion of the contest came off, but whether or not the black did is something that can best be decided by the principals who were both pretty well covered with it. For some reason or other the crowd in attendance was not over large. The police force was, however, well represented as was Vancouver. Because the audience was so select, preliminaries were dispensed with, and the affair of the evening was called at once. Ward and Maroney then made their appearance, and Billy Morgan was chosen as referee. After some ten rounds, in which honors were about evenly divided, Maroney doffed his gloves and retired. Ward kept his seat, and Billy Morgan came to the front of the stage and announced that Maroney had given up the contest. In explanation he stated that Maroney said Ward was rather heavy for him, and struck too hard. Ward then addressed the audience, saying no prize fight was intended, and he intended to observe the law, etc. Ward wound up with a statement that he was very desirous of punching the head of "Prof." Young Dubey, an alleged pugilist now located in Vancouver.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CONCLAVE.

The following persons leave to-day at 11 A. M. via the Northern to the Sound, thence east via the Canadian Pacific and Albert Lea routes to St. Louis, where the grand encampment of the United States will convene on the 21st inst.: A. S. Maccallister, Dr. Hugh Logan, Thos. Oleson, W. S. Myers, The Dalles; E. L. Smith, Hood River; J. W. Cook, E. N. Miller, Portland; D. P. Mason and wife, Albany; Geo. P. Hughes and mother, Salem; J. C. Church and wife, Eugene; Thos. McF. Patton, Salem; L. D. Henderson, Albany; J. F. Jones and wife, Portland. The representatives from Oregon commandery, I. W. Pratt, R. E. Lippincott and Donald Mackay, who will be represented by the following proxies: T. McF. Patton, J. W. Cook and J. R. Foster. George Sommers telegraphs to resident agent C. P. Dixon that everything is in readiness for the safe and comfortable journey eastward. The grand chapter of the United States will meet at Washington, D. C., September 28, to which T. McF. Patton and D. P. Mason are the representatives of the grand chapter of Oregon. The badge worn by the Knights Templar is of white silk on which is printed in gold "Oregon Commandery, Portland, Oregon," with appropriate design of the order.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETICS.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium classes rowed to Ross island, where they spent a very enjoyable day in athletic sports. Following is a list of the contests and the prize winners:

Sack race, 150 feet, five entries—F. Harlow first, C. Warner second.

Men's running race, 150 feet, six entries—J. C. Nicholson first, H. Wells second.

Boys' race, 150 feet, three entries—F. Harlow first, C. Bates second.

Youths' race, 150 feet, five entries—J. Wells first, F. Cooper second.

Standing long jump, five entries—W. Clagett first, 9 feet 3 inches; J. C. Nicholson second.

Running long jump, five entries—J. Wells won, 17 feet 1 inches; H. Wells second.

Boat race, 600 yards and return, four boats entered. Won by W. Clagett stroke, H. Wells bow, C. Bates coxswain; second—J. C. Nicholson stroke, A. M. Smith, Jr., bow, Fred Cooper coxswain.

Obstacle swimming race, 150 feet and return, six entries—F. Harlow won, W. Clagett second.

Running race, 300 yards, eight entries—J. Sargent won; H. Wells second.

Eighth swimming race, 150 feet and return, five entries—F. Harlow won; other contestants failed to swim to umpire's boat.

Boat race, 500 yards and return, four boats entered—Won by B. R. Smith, stroke; J. Sargent, bow; W. Clagett, cox. Second: R. L. Warner, stroke; F. Walter London, bow; C. Bates, cox.

FINE INCANDESCENT LIGHTS.

Yesterday P. F. Morey erected, as samples, four incandescent lamps on Front street, at the corners of Stark, Oak, Pine and Ash. The lamp at Stark is of thirty-two-candle power, or, strictly speaking, two lamps of sixteen-candle power each. The three others are sixteen-candle power. In his proposition to the city council, Mr. Morey proposes to light First and Third streets with lamps of thirty-two-candle power, and all other corners where there are now oil lamps with electric lamps of sixteen-candle power. Those put up on Front street were erected simply to show all persons what they will do. They were lighted last night. The moon shone brightly and the lamps hardly had a "fair show," but any one could see that the lamps give a superb light. They light the ground. To describe a lamp on paper is not easy. It hangs downward, and above and around it is a saucer-shape shade, painted white, the light downward and outward, letting none escape upward. By standing at the corner of Front and Ash, a man can look up one block and see the new electric light. Looking down he can see the largest size coal oil lamp. It would not take him long to make up his mind that the incandescent system for street lighting is a little the finest he has ever seen.

TRIP TO YAQUINA.

For some time past the question of locating a camp ground and seaside resort at Yaquina has been agitated by Rev. G. M. Pierce, of this city. On Monday last the following committee duly appointed, took the train for Yaquina: Rev. G. M. Pierce, Rev. F. Bonn, Rev. W. S. Harrington and wife, Rev. H. K. Hines, Rev. M. C. Wire, Rev. F. P. Tower, Rev. H. P. Webb and Rev. E. W. Caswell and wife. Arriving at the bay at 6:30 P. M., the entire party found ample and excellent quarters at the Yaquina house, Yaquina city, making this hotel the base of supplies. Mr. Grant, the proprietor, arranged for and conducted the party on several excursions to the various points of interest—on Tuesday to Cape Foulweather, Wednesday to Seal rocks, and on Thursday to South beach. Eight different tracts of land from Cape Foulweather to Seal rocks, a distance of fifteen miles, were thoroughly examined and the merits of each discussed. The committee, though favoring South beach, have not arrived at any definite conclusion. The committee were unanimous in their praise of the hospitalities of Mr. Grant and Mr. Brassfield. The latter named gentleman, whose place of business is at Newport, has a summer residence at Seal rocks, the most attractive point at the bay. The grand dinner prepared by Mrs. Brassfield for the entire party on Wednesday is remembered with great pleasure. The entire party returned Friday evening, reporting one of the most pleasurable trips in all their experience. The attentions showed the party by various persons at the bay, added greatly to the convenience and enjoyableness of all concerned.

The Doctor's Endorsement.

Dr. W. D. Wright, Cincinnati, O., sends the subjoined professional endorsement: "I have prescribed DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS in a great number of cases, and always with success. One case in particular was given up by several physicians who had been called in for consultation with myself. The patient had all the symptoms of confirmed consumption—cold night sweats, hectic fever, harassing coughs, etc. He commenced immediately to get better, and was soon restored to his usual health. I also found DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS the most valuable expectorant for breaking up distressing coughs and colds."

The cup that cheers is Pure Nectar Tea.

[illegible] AQUATIC SPORTS

[illegible] Under the Auspices of the [illegible] Rowing Association.

For spectators and participants the weather [illegible] the seventh annual regatta of the [illegible] Rowing Association was [illegible]. The sun came down [illegible] contestants. No man can [illegible] the air is chilly, any more than a [illegible] under like conditions. A [illegible] from the north prevailed until about 5 o'clock and tempered the heat so that the crowds of spectators including hundreds of ladies who lined the wharves were comfortable. Speaking of comfort, how fortunate it is from a [illegible] point of view that Portland is [illegible] of the Willamette river. [illegible] there is room [illegible] for 8,000 or 10,000 people and every one in the shade. And speaking again of [illegible], where in the world outside of [illegible] can be found a rowing course like [illegible], and a climate so [illegible] that a boat race might be announced for every afternoon from the 15th of May to the 15th of October, and not three of them have to be postponed on account of the elements. With a perfect course and incomparable weather for the sport, and plenty of good amateur carsmen, it is surprising to lovers of aquatics that only one rowing association exists here. To have really exciting sport, there must be at least two organizations.

When the first event, single scull, was called at 3 P. M., sharp, the water was somewhat rough, and the wind was strong enough to cut quite a figure in the speed on the "home stretch." It also gave to the boats which had the western course a trifle the advantage, because of the protection from wind afforded by the wharves and slightly smoother water. By the time the senior four-oared race was called the wind had died down and the race was smooth as glass. Mr. A. Grant acted as referee and starter, Messrs. G. T. Willett and D. H. Maxwell as judges, and Mr. C. P. Dorrance as time keeper. Entries for the single scull were L. Quackenbush and D. Loring. Each started with a thirty-four to the minute stroke, both pulling strong, fairly steady and no perceptible advantage when Morrison street was reached. Loring unfortunately ran into a line attached to one of the salvage company's scows and capsized his shell. Quackenbush pulled over the course, reaching the buoy in 7:36, turning in 25 seconds and finishing in 17:18.

The next event called was the ships' boat race. There were four entries: Crown of Italy, Don, Mitredale and Glenfyne. Each carried four men and a coxswain. It was a hard contested race and well rowed. On the third stroke two of the Don's men broke their oars and went "to the table." The Crown of Italy has the sharpest and longest boat, and oarsmen being equal she had a decided advantage over the others. At Morrison street she had a good lead over the Mitredale, say two boat lengths, and pulling twenty-nine strokes to the minute, the Glenfyne a bad third. The Crown of Italy and the Mitredale kept up a steady gait to the turning buoy, the Crown swinging around in 8:33, three boat lengths ahead of the Mitredale, the Glenfyne ten lengths behind. Respective positions were maintained for the next half mile. Then the Mitredale made an energetic spurt, pulling thirty-one strokes to the minute, but could not gain on her sharper opponent, and at Morrison street practically gave up the race. The Crown of Italy finished in 15:55; Mitredale, 16:36.

THE JUNIOR FOUR OARED RACE,

Mile and return, was the next called. Entries were J. P. Marshall, bow; E. H. Shepherd 2, T. C. Powell 3, A. H. McAlpin stroke; colors blue and white; and J. C. S. Richardson, bow; O. F. Heintz 2, R. G. Morrow 3, Wallace Mount stroke; colors, pink and blue. It was won by Marshall's crew by superior steering. The pulling was about equal. In the first mile, pulling a thirty-nine stroke, Richardson's crew took a slight lead and held it to the turn, but Richardson mistook the position of the buoy and got east of it instead of west, thus necessitating a turn at right angles from his course to get in a proper position to turn the buoy. Marshall's boat got around in 6:20, (Richardson's in 6:15) and crossed the line easy winner in 14:38. Richardson's time 14:59. It is claimed that the buoy flags were too small and could hardly be seen at a quarter of mile's distance. More interest was centered in

THE SENIOR FOUR-OARED RACE,

Which came next, than in any other contest of the day. Ever since the race between the "heavy weights" and "light weights" on the 5th of July, which the latter won, there has been a great deal of rivalry, always generous and gentlemanly, between the respective crews, and this contest was to settle things. There were two changes from the crews announced yesterday. T. Brooks White was substituted for Cecil Holcomb in one boat, and the crew was: White bow, Readman 2, Whiting 3, Mauton stroke. Dr. Beven was announced as stroke in the other boat, because early in the week Quackenbush was carrying a carbuncle on the back of his neck and it was doubtful whether he would be able to row. But it would be a very cold day and a very big carbuncle that would keep Quackenbush out of a race, even were it a ten-mile race and return. So the crew was: Coffee bow, Biles 2, Cotton 3, Quackenbush stroke. They had the larger and heavier shell. The boats got a dead even start and eight oars dipped into the water at the same instant. Coffee's crew seemed to be in slightly the best form, but both crews pulled a vigorous stroke, forty-one to the minute. It was neck and neck to the turn and both rounded the buoys at once. Then [illegible] work, and the steering [illegible] was explained after by the fact that Readman suddenly gave out and for several seconds could not pull a pound [illegible] it half leisurely to Morrison street and then came home with a winning time [illegible], 14:20. The winners had not [illegible] all their reserve strength, and could easily have rowed the two miles in thirteen [illegible]. Capt. J. R. Stoddard, when he presented the prizes, complimented Coffee [illegible] "it was the best steered race I ever saw [illegible]."

In the swimming race, D. Loring, L. F. Henderson, D. H. Maxwell and N. Biles entered. The distance was from the East Portland shore to the boat house, about 320 yards. Loring was an easy winner in 6:33. Henderson second.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Fine Building of the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer Company.

Probably a great many people in Portland have never seen a great big city stable; that is to say, a building on limited space to hold a large number of horses and vehicles and a large quantity of feed. To such as have not seen a structure of this kind a visit to the new stables of the United Carriage and Baggage Transfer company, on the northeast corner of Second and Pine streets, will not be uninteresting. The building, which is 100 feet square and three stories high, erected for the company's special use by W. S. Ladd, Esq., is of the most substantial character and has every convenience which experience can suggest. Last week the offices formerly located at Second and Stark, and the stock of the stable corner Sixth and Oak were moved into it, and the company may now be said to be "at home" and in apple-pie order.

On the lower floor are offices entered from Pine street, the baggage room, the harness room and the large main room to be used for storing the hacks and wagons of the company at night. In one corner is an inclined cement washing floor on which the wagons are cleaned, and nearby is the boiler and engine.

The second floor is filled with 101 stalls, two rows facing each other, running along each side of the building, and at one end are several box stalls. The floor is double, and between the upper and lower floor is a layer of asphaltum, which renders it water tight. The floor was flooded, and found to be water tight before being accepted. A hose and faucet are furnished at every alternate stall, and the horses stand on a floor fitted with crevices to allow all waste matter to be washed down into pipes leading to the sewers. Every stall is kept as clean as a whistle and the horses are sure to be healthy in them if anywhere. Abundance of light is furnished by an immense skylight in the center of the building. On each floor there are large pipes in the walls, running to the roof at intervals all around the building, which furnish fine ventilation.

The third floor is used as a storeroom for feed and wagons, which are taken up by the elevator. The hay is shot down into the mangers in the second floor. In one corner is a clean, well glazed sleeping-room for the use of the hostlers. Water of splendid quality is secured from a driven well on the premises and is pumped to tanks on the roof by steam power. There are four tanks, each of which contains 1200 gallons. The entire building and the offices will be heated by steam, thus diminishing the liability of fire. Among other new things will be an apparatus for cleaning horses, a brush worked by steam power.

Under efficient management, the business of the company in carrying passengers and transferring baggage has steadily increased. With the finest carriages and coupes, careful drivers, prompt handling of baggage, and a uniform, reasonable schedule of charges, there is no reason why the business should not continue to grow in quantity.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

Mason county republicans: Ed. Miller and S. K. Taylor were nominated for commissioners; auditor, Arthur J. Taylor; sheriff, Wm. Callow; probate judge, Ed. Callow; superintendent of county schools, Miss Brooks.

Skagit county republican nominations: Auditor, H. P. Downs; treasurer, E. E. Mattock; sheriff, L. L. Andrews; probate judge, H. McBride; assessor, W. J. McKenna; commissioners, P. Halloran, J. O. Rudene, James Young; surveyor, H. E. Wells; school superintendent, H. O. Wells; coroner, Dr. James Veroce.

The republicans of Yakima county have nominated the following ticket: Sheep commissioner, George White; county commissioners, James Sinclair, F. B. Woodcock and A. D. Ketchum; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Lucy Curtis; coroner, Dr. J. C. Taft; probate judge, S. O. Morford; treasurer, W. H. Chapman; auditor, W. Prosser; sheriff, D. E. Lesh.

The republican county convention of Cowlitz met at Kalama Sept. 2, and made the following nominations: Auditor, Joseph Smith; sheriff, Walter Lyson; treasurer, J. C. Martin; probate judge, W. D. Close; assessor, A. L. Lewis; surveyor, B. F. Jenkins; coroner, C. E. Forsyth; school superintendent, Mrs. Abernethy; commissioners, J. W. Studebaker, E. Brock and J. H. Hackett.

The republican county convention at Ellensburgh nominated the following officers to serve Kittitas: J. R. Wallace, sheriff; George Hurley, auditor; John A. Shoudy and A. T. Mason, county commissioner (James Dysart, the third commissioner, holds over from last term); George H. Baker, treasurer; Miss McDowell, school superintendent; Dr. C. E. Bebe, coroner; S. C. Davidson, probate judge.

The keeper of a convict camp near Lumpkin, Ga., says that among the 80 negro convicts 35 are preachers.

JUST RECEIVED.

To the Trade:

1000 pounds first quality German Knitting Yarn.
1000 pounds second quality German knitting Yarn.
2000 pounds Berlin Zephyr, in 2, 4 and 8 fold.
1000 dozen Vienna Embroidery Chenille.
1000 dozen Embroidery Chenille, No. 2.
1000 dozen Arrazene Imported Silk.
1000 dozen Arrazene Patent [illegible]
2000 Bunches Pearl Chenille—NEW.
1000 pounds Colored Macrame Twine Balls.

Send for Wholesale Price List.

L. J. HARTMAN & CO.

55, 57 Washington St., cor. of Third. P. O. Box 360.

J. SELLING & CO.

Cor. First and Taylor Sts.

Beg to announce that they have the most Complete Assortment in all possible shades of Zephyr, Shetland Wool and Floss, German Yarn, Germantown Yarn, Saxony Yarn, Spanish Yarn.

We carry a full line of Embroidery Silk and Floss, Chenille Silk, Filling Silk, Arasene Silk, Ribbonsene Silk.

We can show you a full assortment of Patterns, and do Stamping to order. Our Patterns are exclusively new, and latest design Pompon Crescent in all shades of Plush. Display in our window Patterns in different fancy work for ladies to copy. We cordially invite inspection of our stock.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

We Offer This Week:

Undressed Kid Gloves, per pair, - - - $1 10
Splendid quality.
Ladies' All-wool Hose, per pair, - - - 25c
Latest Styles Bustle, - 19c
Plain Black Jerseys, - 39c
Handsome Splashes, - 75c
Fringed Daglies, pr doz. 38c

J. SELLING & Co.,

Southwest Corner of First and Taylor Sts.

KOHN,

THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

Cor. Second and Morrison Streets.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

We Are Ready

For the Fall Campaign, and [illegible] BANNER [illegible] our glorious motto:

"The Best in the Market!"

During my long stay in New York, I purchased a great many lots of goods which [illegible] at very low prices, in fact, at nearly one-half their original cost, which I have opened and have on sale this day at prices that speak for themselves. Here are a few of the great bargains I shall offer this day:

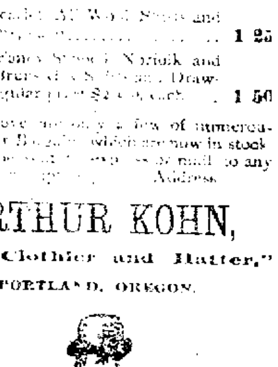
30 doz. Men's Elegant Fancy Striped Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, each $1 25
24 doz. Men's Fancy Striped Merino Shirts and Drawers, each 1 50
18 doz. Men's Fine Camel's Hair Striped Shirts and Drawers, each 1 50
25 doz. Scarlet All Wool Shirts and Drawers, each 1 25
30 doz. Fancy Striped Norfolk and New Brunswick Shirts and Drawers (regular price $2 50), each 1 50

The above are only a few of numerous Underwear Bargains which are now in stock and will be sent by express or mail to any address on receipt of price. Address

ARTHUR KOHN,

"The Clothier and Hatter,"

PORTLAND, OREGON.



MEN'S FALL SUITS.

Pretty near every one in Oregon knows the kind of clothing we keep. We have none but the best and the very latest, most of which is made for us in New York and Baltimore. We do not stint ourselves for a dollar or two in making a suit. What we want is the best material, trimmings, workmanship and fit, to give satisfaction to the wearer. We [illegible] when it comes to [illegible]

Leading House!

On the Pacific Coast, as we have the very best cutters to give people a fit every time. Lean men, fat men, extra large or small men, any shaped man we can fit.

OUR PRICES

Are the lowest. We don't want big profits. What we want is small profits and quick sales. Come and see us. We [illegible] THE TRUTH, WE MAKE NO EMPTY BOASTS, nor do we employ street drummers or pay commissions to sharpers to solicit trade for us.

WE ADVERTISE to let the people know where to find HONEST CLOTHING at [illegible]

Boy's Suits, School Suits, Youth's Suits.

Immense stocks of suits to fit a boy of 4 years to 17 years at prices to suit every one.

RUBBER COATS.

200 Boys' Rubber Coats; a bargain; each $1 50
100 Men's Reversible Rubber Coats, each 2 50
200 Fine Rubber Coats—Men's New Style each 4 00

UMBRELLAS (SILK, ALPACA AND GINGHAM.)

HATS AND CAPS.

The Latest New York Styles. Every Hat pressed FREE OF CHARGE before leaving store, and fitted to the head.

☞ Illustrated Catalogue mailed FREE to any address.

KOHN THE CLOTHIER AND HATTER

COR. 2d & MORRISON STS.

VILLE DE PARIS

S. W. Cor. Third & Morrison.

Special and Peremptory Sale

Owing to the immense rush of trade during our great

REDUCTION SALE

We have not had time to call attention to any particular departments or

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

But the

Grand Slaughter

Has been carried through each and every department. We have opened this week

25 Cases New Goods,

COMPRISING

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS,
VELVETS,
SILKS, Etc.,

Which will positively be sacrificed during the remaining days of the sale.

[illegible] Season [illegible]

[illegible]

Wraps

Jackets

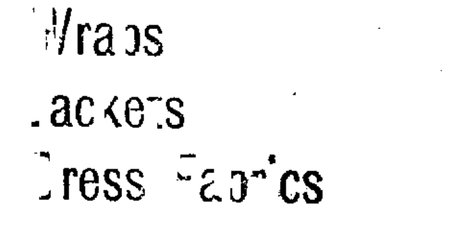
Dress Fabrics

Gloves

Ribbons

John Cran & Co.

The Clothiers and Hatters of the Northwest



L. B. STEINBACH & Co.,

(The Clothiers and Hatters)

CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

Take pleasure in announcing that their

IMMENSE STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING

—FOR THE—

'86 Fall and Winter '87

Has arrived and is now offered for

YOUR INSPECTION

We claim, without fear of Contradiction that Our Novelties in Clothing can not be equaled. They comprise in part, such as

Straight-Cut Sacks,
Double Breasted Sacks,
Four-Button Cutaway Sacks,
One, Three and Four-Button Cutaway Frocks,
Straight Cut Frocks,
and Prince Alberts.

[illegible] Cut in the [illegible]

OVERCOATS

Kerseys, Chinchillas, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Montagnacs, Pin Checks, Meltons, Etc. Cut in Long and Short Sacks, Prince Charles, Surtouts, Ulsters, Etc., Etc.

Some of these Goods are Silk Faced and Satin-Lined. They are all well trimmed and excel in Style, Fit and Quality. Large line in all grades of

CHINCHILLA COATS & VESTS.

In inviting your attention to these goods, we desire to state that we have purchased our stock at Bottom Prices, and now offer them to the public with a REASONABLE PROFIT.

Country orders solicited. Samples with plain rules for self-measurement, sent free to any address.

L. B. STEINBACH & CO. CLOTHIERS & HATTERS COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS. PORTLAND.

Chautauqua Books.

150 SETS Now in Stock.

Price of TEXT BOOKS, - - $5 75
Price of the "CHAUTAUQUAN," - 1 50

Sent by mail or express, pr paid.

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Booksellers and Stationers,

PORTLAND, - - OREGON

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1.50 per load—from WEIDLER'S MILL. Orders left at mill or in the box at Bob's Saloon will be promptly attended to.

W. S. M. L. & M. CO.

WHAT DOES IT MATTER.

ELLA WHEELER-WILCOX.

Wealth and glory, place and power,
What are they worth to me or you?
For the lease of life runs out in an hour,
And death stands ready to claim his due;
Sounding honors or heaps of gold,
What are they all when all is told?

A pain or a pleasure, a smile or a tear—
What does it matter which we claim?
For we step from the cradle into the bier,
And a careless world goes on the same.
Hours of gladness or hours of sorrow,
What does it matter to us to-morrow?

Truth of love, or vow of friend—
Tender caresses or cruel sneers—
What do they matter to us in the end?
For the brief day dies and the long night nears.
Passionate kisses or tears of gall,
The grave will open and cover them all.

Homeless vagrant, or honored guest,
Poor and humble, or rich and great,
All are racked with the world's unrest,
All must meet with the common fate.
Life from childhood till we are old,
What is it all when all is told?

A TEXAN CALLIOPE.

BY HOWARD SEELY, AUTHOR OF "A RANCHMAN'S STORIES," ETC.

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

As Mr. Buckstone Blivins, editor and proprietor of the Brady *Bugle*, was occupied in removing the editorial ink from his large hands, preparatory to going to dinner, he noticed, with some satisfaction, a tall individual enter the "Blue Goose Saloon" opposite. There was nothing especially remarkable in this occurrence, considering the popularity of the locality. But Mr. Blivins recognized in the visitor his implacable foe, Aleck MacWhorter—the rival editor of the Menardville *Boomerang*. His mind reverted to a paragraph he had written that morning; the *Bugle* had just gone to press.

"If that fellow puts in as much time there as usual," soliloquized the journalist, as he wiped his hands on a roller-towel in the back office, "he may have an opportunity of reading what I have to say about him, before he leaves town."

Apparently gratified by this reflection, he put on his coat and left the office.

It appears that the editor of the *Boomerang* did, and had the satisfaction of learning, among other local brevities, certain facts in regard to "his elephantine enchantress." It being understood that a lady friend of great personal attractions, but decided *embonpoint*, was intended by this discourteous circumlocution, Mr. MacWhorter was naturally offended. So much so, in fact, that an hour later he took occasion to empty his revolver at his brother editor, as he was returning from dinner. The bullets did not take effect, and Mr. Blivens himself paid no attention to the assault beyond remarking in a later issue that "the proclivities avowed in the title of the gentleman's paper, apparently extended to his marksmanship." Mr. Blivins had narrowly escaped being shot *in the back*.

This retort brought matters to a crisis. A challenge was formally given and accepted. The weapons chosen were six-shooters; the distance ten paces; and the dueling ground a small, level spot on the bluffs that overlooked a deep ravine. Mr. James Wily, a gambler and saloon-keeper—one of Brady City's most influential citizens—accompanied his fellow-townsman to the place of meeting. With an appreciative eye he took in the advantages of the site, and commented thereon to his principal.

"The light is just right, Buck, and the chances of satisfaction almost dead certain," he remarked reassuringly to Mr. Blivins, who was bracing his nerves for the coming fray with a "pocket companion." "There ain't no reasonable excuse for one or the other of ye gettin' away from this yer bluff without bein' carried."

His principal, who was shivering slightly—possibly owing to the raw air of early morning—was about to interpose some remonstrance to Mr. Wily's pleasantry, when he became suddenly aware that his opponent and second had arrived upon the ground. He checked himself hastily. But the conviction of Mr. Wily's manner was so contagious that the other second—a certain popular and prosperous undertaker of Menardville—actually brightened under it, and as he permitted Mr. Wily a choice of pistols, could scarcely repress rubbing his hands with a business-like air.

The gentleman's elation was premature. I have it on the authority of Mr. Wily, that the meeting was in no sense satisfactory. Two shots were exchanged by the parties, but with no apparent damage to either. After which the hostile journalists shook hands and expressed themselves content with the result. Apparently the gentlemen's precision with the pen did not extend to the use of the pistol.

Mr. Wily, in great disgust, inserted a silver half dollar in the top of a willow twig, and taking his principal's pistol, sent the coin spinning over the bluffs at the regulation distance. Then turning cordially to the two Menardville representatives, he bowed and expressed himself as ready to give satisfaction to either party on the spot. There was a fine spirit of accommodation in Mr. Wily's manner that was appreciated. The challenge was not accepted. It was believed, however, that the honor of McCulloch county had been successfully maintained.

It was not long before the now amicable relations of the rival journalists were again disturbed by the intrusion of a disquieting sex. The fascinating Mrs. Rutherford, recently bereaved by the death of her husband, and forced to shift for herself, began to contribute the sweetness of her mezzo-soprano voice to the little choir of Parson Blackfoot's church, and to attract worshippers even from the outlying towns. Among the most frequent of these foreign votaries of Calliope was Mr. MacWhorter. The stout lady, before referred to, having lately transferred her affections to another admirer, the gentleman found himself adrift upon the sea of sentiment, and, in his extremity, was fain to steer by this new pole star of fascination.

With extravagant apostrophe and obscure allusion in the columns of his paper did Mr. MacWhorter testify the enthralling influence of the universal siren. Mr. Blivins, who had lent his angular person religiously to the task of blowing the organ ever since the the lady's advent in the choir, was believed to object to this. But the regular spectacle of his stylish horse and buggy, hitched to the white palings in front of a small suburban cottage where Mrs. Rutherford was known to board, testified a more practical and demonstrative attachment. It was rumored that, on several occasions, awkward and unexpected meetings had taken place between the rival editors in the small boarding-house parlor, back of the little front gallery, and it was stated that it required all the tact of the clever hostess to prevent hostilities.

"I have just had such a fright, dear," said Mrs. Rutherford, one day, to the matronly and sympathetic Mrs. MacStinger. "Buck laid for him this morning with my best silk parasol."

It was a beautiful night. The full moon—a silver buckler—was caught in the swaying fringes of the nodding pines. The light that slipped between their interlacing boughs fell full and clear upon a level plateau that bordered the ravine. Just here an ancient hemlock lifted a scarred and time-worn spire to the stars. Its branches, dead below but green above, rose soaring into sight, as if to prove the kindliness of the upper air. So still it was, that the tinkling footfall of a small rivulet, brawling below, was plainly heard, and the clink of its silver heels upon the rocks rose pleasantly on the quiet night.

The last dull fires of the crimson sunset burned still in the western sky. The moon, climbing steadily above the treetops, put these out slowly, and then began to lavish herself extravagantly upon the nearer prospect. She tipped with silver the venerable hemlock, and then stole softly along its rough and splintered shaft. She even lent a kindly picturesqueness to the figure of a man whom she surprised smoking beneath it, and, were it not for the blameless record of Diana, might have been suspected of flirtation from the wan caress she threw him from the shadow of the pine.

But the editor of the *Bugle* was intent upon sublunary things. He took no notice, therefore, of the kisses which the reckless goddess rained indiscriminately upon him, as he toiled up the ascent until he reached the moonlit plateau above. Here he took off his hat and mopped his heated brow with his handkerchief. Then he drew a fresh cigar from his pocket, lit it, and taking out his watch, attentively regarded its face. It was so light upon the plateau that the moon as well as Mr. Blivins, saw at once that it lacked only ten minutes of eight o'clock.

It was not long before the cause of the editor's indifference to celestial admiration was apparent. A light step caught his listening ear, and a figure stepped quickly from the neighboring wood. As Mr. Blivins hurried forward to meet it, the moon fell full upon an upturned face and flashing eyes. In spite of the small belted ulster which enveloped and hid the charming curves of her trim figure; in spite of the stiff sombrero set rakishly above the stacked masses of her blonde hair; in spite of the spurred riding boots that clinked beneath the ulster, and the hands gloved and gauntleted like a cavalier that she extended toward him with a winning frankness—the personality of the wearer betrayed itself even in that uncertain light. It was Mrs. Rutherford.

The editor seized both the welcoming hands in his own eager grasp. He bent over her in the moonlight. Whether his greeting was even more tender than this action might imply, I cannot say; for at that moment, the observant moon veiled herself beneath a drifting cloud. When she reappeared again, the couple were already disappearing among the spicy shadows of the little wood. But in the transient glimpse thus afforded, it was quite apparent that Mr. Blivin's left hand detained one of the fair widow's in his own, and that the belted ulster supported another animated belt, not contemplated by the lady's modiste.

A narrow path wound through the wood along the edge of the bluffs, carpeted thickly with the needles of the pine, and skirting rock and boulder in its dizzy course. A soft twilight possessed the aisles, broken occasionally by silver gleams where the moon slipped softly in and fretted the aromatic floor with arabesque and shadow. A light breeze followed them as they fared on. Oblivious to their surroundings they had reached one of these illuminated spaces, when a man sprang suddenly from behind a boulder and confronted them in the moonlight. As he did so, the light from above fell full upon the face and figure of Aleck MacWhorter.

Mrs. Rutherford, by a quick feminine movement, freed herself from the confining grasp of her companion. She folded her arms and faced the intruder defiantly. MacWhorter gave a mocking laugh.

"It's you, then, Bess, after all?" he said. "I reckoned it must be some greaser from the southern country by thet thar masquerade. Do you reckon it's worth your while to be ruinin' your character by trapesin' round in such company?"

Mrs. Rutherford's reply did not lack vehemence. She tersely expressed her opinion that Mr. MacWhorter was trespassing on matters which did not concern him.

Seeing that remonstrance in that quarter was useless, the editor of the *Boomerang* addressed himself, with jealous criticism, to his rival.

"You're a nice pup to be taking a lady out on the bluffs at this hour of the night," he commented. "I should think ye'd be proud of it—natchally. Step out here in the light, Buck Blivins, and let me get a glimmer of ye. I have as good a mind to lick ye as ever I hed to eat."

The editor needed no second invitation. He strode forward into the narrow path, the action forcing MacWhorter to step backwards toward the edge of the cliff as he did so.

"Now's the time for ye to do it, then, Aleck!" he retorted, doubling his fist.

Something in the other's manner stung MacWhorter to fury. The words were hardly uttered before he struck out blindly and furiously at Blivins; the moon shone full on his flushed face and glittering eyes.

But the editor's blood was up, and he had the additional advantage of being prepared. As his opponent struck, he countered skillfully with his left hand so that the blow passed harmlessly by him, but at the same moment he hit him full between the eyes with his right, springing forward and summoning to the effort all the strength of shoulder and arm. MacWhorter tottered at the blow and reeled backward. He threw up his arms with a convulsive, despairing clutch. The next moment he swayed suddenly to one side and fell heavily over the cliff, his body dragging down with it a small bush that grew on the verge. A shower of sticks and stones, dislodged by his fall, tumbled down the abyss.

The whole thing happened so quickly, that the man and woman left upon the heights could only stare at one another in silent horror. The editor was the first to recover himself. Throwing himself upon his hands and knees, he crawled to the edge of the bluff and looked down. Through the gap torn by the falling bush, the whole bed of the ravine lay revealed in the moonlight. Something was lying down below so dim as to be unrecognizable. He called aloud, sending his voice before him echoing down the rocks. There was no response. He rose to his feet convulsed and trembling.

"Bess," he cried, and his face was white beneath the moon. "There isn't but one thing to be done. I must get back to town for some ropes and a ladder. I'll bring some of the boys and tell 'em all how it occurred. I'm afraid there ain't much use in it, but it's all that's left to do."

He threw out his hands with a sudden despairing gesture and clasped the pale face opposite his own to his heart. For some seconds they remained thus embraced in the moonlight. All at once the woman drew back from him to the full length of her arm and regarded him with an anxious gaze.

"Buck," she said breathlessly, "if he *is* dead, what will become of you?"

The editor met her gaze full in his own.

"I don't know, Bess," he said, quietly.

"Then why do you go?" she demanded. "None but ourselves know you did it. Why not let it be supposed that the poor wretch stumbled over the cliff when drunk and irresponsible? Surely there is no need for you to bring down upon yourself unjust retribution for an act done in self-defense!"

For a moment the editor hesitated. In that brief interval the full danger of his position flashed over him; the long feud between MacWhorter and himself; the various acts hostile and retaliatory; the duel on the very ground where the accident occurred—all these facts would tell fatally against him. It would be believed that he had lain in wait for his rival and had pushed him over the cliff. In the eyes of that frank and demonstrative community the act would be regarded as nothing else but murder.

He bent down with hopeless eyes and kissed the fair face that looked into his.

"Don't Bess," he pleaded. "Don't tempt me! It's my duty. I *must* go for help. The poor fellow may be dying while I wait."

A moment later he was hurrying toward the village at the top of his speed.

That night the heights above the dark ravine were peopled by a hurrying throng. Lanterns flashed here and there along the rivulets bed and torches filled the little wood with dancing shadows; while overhead the moon swung low and leaned down with a pale face as if in sympathy. The foremost group upon the ledge were lowering a rope over the dizzy verge.

"Haul away there!" shouted a voice from below.

The men tugged away manfully. Slowly and with difficulty they raised the helpless burden, and lifted it tenderly to a blanket spread beneath the pines. Some one held a torch over the group as the surgeon knelt down and made a hasty examination. The flickering light played fitfully over the ghastly features of the sufferer. He was breathing faintly.

"How is it, Jack?" said the voice of Sheriff Mosely, as the surgeon paused.

"Bad!" replied that worthy, with a professional shrug. "Both thighs broken and a fractured tibia. It's impossible to tell yet what may be his internal injuries, if he doesn't die from the shock. Hurry up there with that stretcher and don't keep me waiting!"

Ike Mosely had arrested Editor Blivins and confined his person in the Menardville jail to await the result of MacWhorter's injuries. The patient was believed to be in a very bad way. Meanwhile rumor ran riot through the country as to the probable facts of the encounter. The editor's own story was generally believed. A few—among whom was the undertaker above alluded to—were known to express skepticism.

"P'raps you think Aleck was the man to stand still, with both eyes open, and let thet Brady inkslinger knock him over the cliff?" remarked the latter incredulously to Mr. Joseph Treddle, who was noted for his drinking proclivities.

"'Twouldn't hev been sech a heavy contract," replied the alcoholic Joe, "ef MacWhorter was three sheets in the wind at the time he did the knockin'."

Mr. James Wily was known to be solicitous for the welfare of his friend. He was gloomy and reticent among his glasses and decanters.

"I reckon it may go pretty hard with Buck," he suggested to Judge Natchez, as that legal authority demanded refreshment at his genial bar. He stirred the cocktail the judge had ordered with a meditative eye.

"I reckon *so*," replied his honor, leaning on the polished rail. "Dr. McCorkle says that Aleck seems bound to go."

"I wouldn't mind helpin' the prisoner to the extent of my pile," remarked the gambler cautiously.

The judge drank his beverage slowly. He glanced keenly at Mr. Wily over the rim of his tumbler.

"I'm with you," he said quietly.

Mr. Wily leaned over the bar as he offered the judge a cigar.

"What do you propose?" he said quickly.

"Well," said his honor, "ef I get onto the facts of the case, the widder is the only witness to this yer bizness. No man ain't bound to criminate hisself, and *wives can't testify agin their husbands*. Ef we could—"

He glanced around the saloon cautiously; the popular resort was thronged with patrons. Bending forward, he whispered a few words in the ear of the attentive Mr. Wily. A smile of triumph illuminated the pale features of the gambler. He brought his clenched fist down upon the bar with a delight that made the glasses rattle.

"*Done!*" he exclaimed. "Judge, ye're an ornament to the profession you adorn!"

It was almost midnight. The grim court house jail in the plaza at Menardville was bathed in the soft beams of the dominant moon. Save for its barred door and grated windows, it might have been some ancient mission church in that idealizing light, so hushed it stood in the center of the old Spanish square.

The sound of hurrying wheels and the rhythmic hoof-beats of a horse rose suddenly upon the quiet night, as a light wagon, containing three men and a muffled figure, was driven rapidly up the single narrow street of the little frontier town. Reaching the center of the village, it turned at once into the full radiance of the moonlit square. At the foot of one of the grated windows of the court house the driver checked his horse quietly.

A man jumped out at once and stood at the animal's head. The driver handed the reins to the third party, and springing lightly upon the wheel, tapped with the handle of his whip upon the window of the second story, just above his head. Supporting himself from falling with his hand against the stonework, he listened. No reply. Impatiently drawing back the whip-handle, he struck a smart blow through the bars. The crash and jingle of broken glass followed. In an instant a face appeared at the broken pane and a voice exclaimed:

"Hullo, there, what in —— do you fellows want?"

"Oh, Buck!"

"Is that you, Jim?"

"I reckon."

"What's up?"

"*I am*—up higher than I care to be, and with mighty little foot room!"

A pause, during which Mr. Wily whispered to the muffled figure below him:

"Oh, Buck!"

"Well."

"Have you any objections to doing a little favor for a few of your personal friends: We've got a license and a minister along with us, and we reckoned ef you could make out to stand on a chair, or on the footboard of your bed, *we could make the riffle*."

A silence followed this mysterious statement. Finally the voice of Buck Blivins confessed through the broken pane:

"You're too many for me, boys, I don't get your drift."

A hurried conversation in whispers immediately ensued between the face and the man on the wheel. The face nodded emphatically once or twice. Mr. Wily cautiously placed one foot against the jail wall, and balancing himself with difficulty succeeded in drawing from his little finger a solitaire diamond of great brilliancy which had long been wont to dazzle his customers in the discharge of his professional duties. With the characteristic recklessness of his calling, the gambler tossed it through the broken window. Then, with a significant wink, he dropped lightly to the ground.

With some careful cramping and backing the wagon was finally placed directly beneath the window. A hand—large and characteristic, even in that uncertain light—stole through the pane above, and extended a pathetic and lonely welcome in the moonlight. At sight of it the muffled figure sprang at once upon the seat of the wagon and grasped it in both its own. A little worsted hood that covered the head of the figure fell back suddenly and disclosed the bold black eyes and Roman profile of Mrs. Rutherford.

How the minister stood upright in the wagon, the better to read that romantic service; how Judge Natchez patiently held the head of Blue Goose—the restive pacer that punctuated Parson Blackfoot's nasal intonation with his impatient stamping; how the lovers uttered their responses softly in the moonlight; how Mr. James Wily, leaning gracefully on the wagon wheel, gave the bride away with his usual nonchalence; and how, at the critical moment, the hand above slipped on the lady's finger a flashing circlet, were all recorded at great length in the columns of the *Boomerang* and *Bugle*, to the delight of an interested and astonished community.

But, perhaps, the surprise of none was greater than that of Mr. Wily at something which happened six weeks later.

It was in the "Pavilion." Mr. Wily was professionally engaged in dealing. A card that had won repeatedly had been covered with a gold "Eagle," and had won again. The gambler, absorbed in the game, pushed a coin across the table to the winner and turned quietly to his duties.

But his eyes dilated with amazement as a tall figure raised itself with difficulty upon a pair of crutches, and pocketing its winnings stumped pensively through the saloon and out at the green baize door.

"Do you mean to tell me that crippled sand-hill crane thet jest left the board was Aleck MacWhorter?" Mr. Wily demanded, laying down his cards.

"I reckon *so*," replied the quiet voice of Judge Natchez, who had dropped in to risk his last retainer. "The boys say the durned shrimp hed laid off quietly to die and make sure of hangin' Buck, but when he read in his own paper how you had euchred him out of his notion, he jest grabbed his crutches, rolled out o' bed, and took a *pasear*. He's give up dyin' and hez been walkin' ever sence."—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

MR. AND MRS. JAKE.

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE.

BY SIDNEY LUSKA, AUTHOR OF "AS IT WAS WRITTEN," "MRS. PEIXADA," ETC.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

Jake—his full name was Jacob Smith; but nobody ever called him anything but Jake, except some few, and they called him Smithie—Jake, sir, he boarded with an old widow-lady, of the name of Mrs. Riley, who lived on the top floor of a house in the Bowery, not far above where it's joined by Bleeker street. Jake was a young fellow of 26, a compositor by trade; and just now he had a job in the *Daily Trumpet* office, down on Printing-House square. The consequence was that Jake most generally used to get home along about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning; though sometimes, if there was an extra rush of work on, he didn't get home till considerably later.

Well, sir, one bitter cold morning in January, '83, Jake was coming home as usual—footing it up the Bowery, and thinking to himself how good he'd feel pretty soon, after he'd got tucked up snug in bed—he was bowling along, as I say, like that, when—just as he reached the corner of Bleeker street, and wasn't more than a rod or two from his journey's end—he seen a woman, sir, a-hanging on to the lamp-post that stands there. Jake didn't take no particular notice of the woman's face; but he judged right off that she must be mighty poor and low down, because the dress she had on was a miserable calico, not thick enough to keep a flea warm in such weather; and then, from the limp way in which she hugged that there lamp post, he supposed she was drunk. Now Jake wasn't no tenderfoot, but if there was one thing on this earth which made him feel kind of disgusted and tired out all over, that thing was to see a woman drunk. So the sight of this woman here rather went against the grain; and he looked the other way, and hurried straight past her, and whipped out his latch key and stuck it into the lock. But before he'd got that key fairly turned and that door opened, all of a sudden Jake's mind misgave him. "What," says he to himself, "what if she weren't drunk, after all?" And with that he recollected how perishing cold it was and how thin and flimsy that dress she had on appeared to be; and he thought of the lateness of the hour, and of how few people were passing, and of how, drunk or sober, the poor creature was a female, like his own mother, anyhow; and the first thing he knew, sir, he swung around and marched plump up to where the woman was standing, with the idea of investigating and seeing whether she needed help.

Well, sir, no sooner did Jake get one square glimpse of that woman's face, than his hair rose on end, and he had to catch hard for his breath. Drunk? Don't you believe it. Dying, sir! Hanging on to that lamp post for all she was worth, and dying like a beast there in the public street! I tell you, Jake's heart gave a big jump. Her face was that blue and pinched, and her eyes were that dull and glazed, that he knew for certain that the case was desperate. And she—she kind of sized him up out of the corners of them dull eyes of hers, and says she in a gasp, says she, "I'm sick—very sick,"—which wasn't no news to Jake. He was a good deal flurried and excited and he couldn't help thinking how lucky it was that the notion struck him to turn back. And he couldn't help wondering some, too; for this woman, she wasn't common. That dress she wore was a thin one and a cheap one, and no mistake; but her face and her hair and her hands, they was the face and the hair and the hands of a genuwine lady, as Jake recognized in about one-twentieth of a second; and he couldn't help wondering how a lady like her come to be clinging to a Bowery lamp-post at that hour of a cold winter's night, and dying as fast as she knew how. But Jake didn't ask no questions, and he didn't waste much time standing still, neither. The point that worried him was, what he had better do about it. At first he thought of lugging her around to the station house, and leaving her to the police; but taking it all in all, he didn't entirely favor that plan, on account of the cold and the distance and the chance that she might die in his arms on the way; and besides, it didn't somehow seem just proper for such an out-and-out lady to be left to the police, anyhow. So pretty soon he made up his mind that there was nothing for it but to carry her straight up-stairs to where he boarded, and give her into the charge of Mrs. Riley. Mrs. Riley was right good-hearted; and Jake calculated that she wouldn't object, especially when he'd explained the circumstances to her. So next moment he lifted the woman into his arms, and he tugged and panted and puffed away, till by and by he had her laid out safe in Mrs. Riley's kitchen, near the stove. Then, of course, he began pounding on Mrs. Riley's bedroom door, to wake her up.

Well, sir, Mrs. Riley got herself into some sort of a garment, and she rubbed her eyes, and she come and took a look at the woman, and she listened to Jake's story of how he'd found her and then says she: "Jake, you done just right. And now you run as quick as you know how, and fetch a doctor; and you stop at the station-house and ask them to send an ambulance to take her to the hospital." That's what Mrs. Riley said to Jake and he didn't lose no time about doing it. There was a doctor's office around the corner, in Bleecker street; and Jake toted that doctor out and told him where he was wanted; and then he made tracks for the station-house, and set the sergeant to ringing for an ambulance. When Jake got back home he found the woman lying out on the kitchen floor, as he had placed her, and the doctor bending over her, and Mrs. Riley standing by, with her hands to her lips, looking on.

"Well, Jake," says Mrs. Riley, "is the ambulance coming?"

"Yes, ma'am," says Jake, "leastwise the sergeant, he rung for it."

At which the doctor puts *his* oar in.

"An ambulance?" says he, looking as if he'd split open for the wisdom that was inside of him. "Have you sent for an ambulance?"

"We have, sir," says Mrs. Riley, "to take her to the hospital."

"Excuse me, madam," says the doctor, "but this here woman's life depends upon her not being moved."

"How's that?" says Mrs. Riley.

"If you have her carried to the hospital in an ambulance, she's as good as dead already. If you let her stay here, quiet and comfortable, there's some show of our being able to pull her through. That's how it is," says the doctor.

"If that's so, doctor," says Mrs. Riley, "here she stays, and that's all there is about it."

"Amen," says the doctor. "And now, let's get her into bed."

"Bed?" says Mrs. Riley, "faith, I've got no bed, except my own, and Jake's."

"Well," says Jake, "I'm tough. I can sleep on the floor. Put her in my bed," says he.

"That's talking," says the doctor.

And him and Mrs. Riley, they put her in Jake's bed, whilst Jake, he ran back to the station-house to stop them from sending that there ambulance.

When Jake came home again the doctor had gone away.

"Well, Mrs. Riley," Jake asked, "what did the doctor make out the matter with her to be?"

"The matter," Mrs. Riley answered, "is that she's been beaten by some brute [illegible] she's black and blue from head to foot; and she hasn't had a morsel of decent food in her stomach since the Lord only knows when; and she's been out in the cold till she's pretty nigh frozen solid; and now she's going to be mortal sick with the fever, and it's a poor chance of her ever getting well. And you and me, Jake, we've got a fine big load on our hands. That's what's the matter," says Mrs. Riley; and them was the truest words she ever spoke in her life.

There ain't no call for me to go into all the particulars of this here business to you, sir. If I was to do so I don't know as I'd get through much before New Year's. It'll be enough when I tell you that for seven weeks that woman lay as sick as death in Jake's bed, and that during the whole of them seven weeks she was gone clear out of her head like a raving idiot. She used to holler and sing and laugh and cry and tear the bedclothes and try to jump out of the window and carry on generally in the crazy fashion people will carry on in when they're down with the fever. Of course she couldn't be left alone a minute. Some one had to be a-watching her and a-guarding her and a-keeping her from making bad enough worse all the time. Poor Mrs. Riley, it was mighty little peace she got, and mighty little sleep. Jake, when he was to home, he used to take her place at the woman's bedside, and do little odd jobs for her around the house, and relieve her every way he could; but from the hour when he went to work to the hour when he got back, Mrs. Riley had to run the shebang by herself; and as she wasn't as young nor so hearty as she had been once, the strain told upon her. The doctor, he come every day; and when things was extra bad he came twice a day. Jake knew that the doctor wasn't doctoring for the good of his health, or because he liked it, and that he'd have to be paid off by somebody some fine day; so Jake, he quit using tobacco and riding in the elevated and going to the theayter on his night off, and he began to save up.

Well, as I say, this state of things went on steady for seven weeks. But at the end of them seven weeks the tide turned, and the woman started getting better. She begun to sleep and to eat, and she grew calm and rational; and the doctor promised that when there was a relapse—which there wouldn't be, if we were careful—he promised that she'd be up and about inside of a month or two at the farthest. At first the doctor wouldn't let her open her mouth for no purpose, except to take in food or medicine; talking was strictly prohibited. But after a while he said she might talk some; and I'll never forget the first talk that she and Jake had together, not if I live to be a hundred. Jake had been sitting in the room with her ever since he reached home, at about 3:45 A. M., and she'd been sleeping. Well, sir, now it was beginning to get light; and Jake, he was looking at her face, pale and delicate there among the pillows, with her fine black hair—which afterwards dropped out, and then grew in again—flowing loose all around—he was looking at her the way I say, and thinking how sort of sad her case was, when all at once she opened her eyes, and she turned 'em slowly from side to side until they lighted on Jake, and then she let them stay there still, and she smiled, and she says in a weak voice and very gently, says she: "Are you—are you Jake?"

"That's my name, ma'am," says Jake.

"Well, then," says she, "Mrs. Riley has told me how you saved my life; and though it was a poor thing and hardly worth saving," says she, "I must thank you; and I must thank you for all the rest of your goodness to me, besides," says she.

Them was the exact words she spoke. That's what she said. And now, sir, that wasn't saying anything very particular, sir, was it? But it made Jake—it made him feel like the confoundedest, silliest fool that ever was born on this here planet. It wasn't *what* she said, so much as *how* she said it, her weak voice and her gentle manner and that smile of hers that touched Jake. But his throat begun to fill up, and his eyes begun to water; and if he hadn't brought the lever down mighty sudden he'd have boohooed right out like a first-class baby. But he didn't. He took a good big swallow and gritted his teeth, and, "Don't mention it, ma'am," says he, as light and easy as he could manage.

That, sir, was the whole of their first conversation; and seeing how little there was to it, you might have thought he'd have forgotten all about it in the course of time. But he never did; and to this day, sir, he remembers it just as clear as though it had been only yesterday that it happened.

Well, after that she and him, they talked a good deal together. Whenever Jake wasn't working or sleeping he used to sit there with her in the sick room. Sometimes they'd just stay quiet and say nothing. Sometimes she' doze off. Sometimes Jake 'ud read aloud to her at her request. She liked to be read aloud to uncommonly. But most generally they'd talk. And they talked about pretty much every subject under the sun, except one, and that one her. She never said nothing about herself; and Jake—though I don't deny he was curious—he never asked no questions, not even her name. He thought to himself whatever she wanted him to know about her, she'd tell him of her own free will; and what she didn't tell him he considered was none of his business. But Mrs. Riley, she felt different. She felt that she had a right to know the woman's name, anyhow. So one day, Jake being present, she up and asked it.

"Excuse me, ma'am," says Mrs. Riley, "but would you be kind enough to tell me and Jake here your name?"

The sick woman, sir, she sort of started and colored up; but then she says, very quiet, says she, "My name is Henrietta?"

"Henrietta what?" asked Mrs. Riley.

Henrietta, she waited a moment, and then she answered: "Henrietta Madge."

Which seemed to satisfy Mrs. Riley, because she said nothing more, and pretty soon she went off.

"I'm called Hetty for short, Jake," said Henrietta, after Mrs. Riley was gone.

Well, time passed along; and Hetty, she got better and better. By and by she was spry enough to sit up a few hours every day in Jake's big easy chair by the window. This was in April; and she'd sit there by the window and sun herself. Then gradually she got still stronger, so that she could sit up there in that chair pretty much all day. And then before long she could move about a little on her feet, from room to room. And finally, one bright day toward the first of May, the doctor says to Jake: "It would do her a heap of good to go out and take a little walk in the fresh air," says he, "the only trouble being about her getting back upstairs."

"Pshaw!" says Jake. "There needn't be no trouble about that. I'll carry her," says he.

And that's what he done. He carried her down, and they walked a little in the sun, she a-leaning on his arm, and most ready to jump out of her skin for the pleasure she took in being clear of the house, and he feeling uncommonly happy too, without exactly knowing the why nor the wherefore—they walked, as I say, a little in the sun, and then Jake, he carried her back up-stairs again. It made his heart beat like a sledge hammer to hold her that way, close against him in his arms; but he kept his own counsel, and she didn't appear to take no notice. When they reached her room she said that she felt rather tired, and she guessed she'd lie down a bit. Jake fetched a shawl to cover her up with; and she went to sleep, whilst he sat near by and watched her, and thought how pretty and sweet she looked, and wondered whether she was dreaming, and if so what about, and kind of hoped, you know that it might be about himself. And then, by and by, she opened her eyes and woke up.

For a while she laid still, looking at the ceiling, and saying nothing. But presently, very soft, "Jake," she calls.

"Yes," says Jake.

"Jake," says she, "how shall I ever thank you and Mrs. Riley enough for all the kindness that you two have done for me?" says she.

"Oh," says Jake, "that ain't nothing."

"I was thinking of that, Jake," says she, "because now that I am strong enough to walk out-doors, I must get ready to go away."

Jake, he gives a jump. "Go away!" says he, "go away! What do you want to go away for?"

"Why," says she, "I've been a burden upon you and Mrs. Riley too long already; and now that I'm able, I must go away, and not be a burden to you no longer."

"Burden be hanged!" cried Jake. But then he says: "Excuse me. I didn't mean to be rough." And then he asked, as calm as he could keep: "Where are you going to?"

"I don't know!" says she.

"Don't know!" says Jake, losing his calmness. "Then you sha'n't go at all."

"Oh, but I must, Jake," says she.

"Must or not, you sha'n't," cried Jake. "I mean that I can't let you. I can't live without you. If you go, I follow. If you go, I—I—I—" But he couldn't get no further. He broke down.

She, sir, she looked sort of surprised, and she opened them eyes of hers, and she give a little tremble, and "Oh, Jake," she says, "don't talk like that, Jake," and she burst out crying as if her heart would break.

Jake, he hurried over to where she was laying, and he tried hard to bring her around. He told her that he never meant to hurt her feelings, nor to make her cry; and he begged her to forgive him his common ways; and he said how he loved her, and how it would break him up like dynamite to have her go away. He said he knew he was no great shakes, being nothing but a compositor, and she a genuwine lady: and yet, said he, he loved her tenderly, he did, and he couldn't help asking her to be his wife. And then he went on a-trying to soothe her, and stop her crying, which she had been doing steady ever since she first started in at it.

Well, at last she stopped. She stopped her crying, and she looked up at him with her big eyes, and "Jake," says she, "you're good, you're very good, Jake; and you make me feel awful bad, as though I had been deceiving you. But now, Jake, I must tell you the honest truth, and the whole of it," says she; "and then you'll see that you don't want such as me for your wife, Jake, and you'll agree that it's better for me to go away. Are you ready to listen, Jake?" says she.

"Go ahead. I'm ready," says Jake.

And she begun.

What was it that she told Jake? Never you mind. She talked for some time steady; and Jake, he sat still, a-driving his nails into his flesh, and a-grinding his teeth till he nearly broke 'em, he sat still and listened; but what she told him he never repeated to a living being, and you take my word for it, he never will. But when she'd got done, Jake's eyes was as wet as water; and Jake he rose to his feet, and he bent over, and he put out his hand and took hold of hers with it, and he gulped down something that was sticking in his throat, and says he. "Hetty," says he, and then he stopped for another gulp, and then. "Hetty," says he again, "Hetty, there's bigger scoundrels in this world than I'd ever have believed, though I knew it was pretty bad. That's all I've got to say, Hetty, except this, that I love you a thousand times better now than I did before you begun to speak, Hetty, and I ask you again to be my wife."

To cut a long story short, sir, in the morning of the 21st of May, 1883, Jake and Hetty, with Mrs. Riley for bridesmaid, they went to the church around in Houston street and they was married.

Well, sir, the first few months of this married life slid away as smooth as if they was oiled. Jake earned forty cents a thousand in the *Trumpet* office; and on that they managed to get along right comfortable. They calculated that they might as well have a home to themselves; so they bade good-bye to Mrs. Riley, and they hired a floor over on Second avenue, near Sixth street, and they set up house-keeping. Jake, he bought some furniture with the money that he'd saved—for I mustn't forget to tell you about that there doctor, that it turned out as how he *had* been a-doctoring for the good of his health after all; leastwise, when Jake started to settle with him, at first he swore black and blue that he wouldn't charge nothing, nor accept nothing, and then finally he give in to the extent of taking fifteen dollars; so that Jake was left with about seventy-five dollars in his pocket—Jake, he bought some furniture, second-hand but solid; and Hetty, she done the housework, though I'm not ashamed to say that Jake used to whip off his coat, when he was to home, and help her with it; and on the whole, they was as happy as clams at low tide. I ain't got the time to tell you all the different things they done; but I'll just remark that it didn't matter much what they done—so long as they done it together, they found pleasure in it. Now, for instance, you might think that they'd have enjoyed going to the theayter on Jake's off-night, more than they would sweeping up the kitchen-floor in company, or washing dishes. But that's where you'd make a big mistake. Washing dishes, Jake discovered, was one of the most enjoyablest occupations that he'd ever put his hand to, providing Hetty, she stood by and done it with him. The fact is, you see, that these two pesons thought such a heap of each other, and that it made them feel so uncommon good just to be close by each other, that they didn't feel the need of no extras in the way of entertainment. But, as I say, I ain't got the time to go into all this. The point I'm driving at is this, that their happiness held out for the whole of that summer, and somewhat beyond it; and then, without no more warning than this here thump I give the table, sir, it come to an end, and their trouble begun. For Jake, sir, he went blind. Yes, blind. One night in October he was a-working at his case in the *Trumpet* office, setting brevier, when—hey, presto, kerflunk!—the first thing he knew, there fell a blackness before his eyes, just exactly as if he'd shut them—which he hadn't, for they was open wide—and Jake, he stood still there, scared to death, and his heart a-beating as if it would bust, and he wriggled his lids, and he rubbed 'em; but for all his wriggling and rubbing, he couldn't see his hand in front of his face, no more than he could if all the lights in the composing-room had suddenly been doused. And it wasn't strange that he couldn't neither; for next day, at the eye and ear dispensary, he found out that he'd got paralysis of the optic nerve.

Well, now, I'll leave it to you, sir, if this wasn't a pretty kettle of fish. Without the use of his eyesight I'd just like to have it explained how Jake was to go on earning forty cents a thousand setting type. And, as Jake didn't have no coupons to cut off, I'd like to have it explained at the same time how, without them forty cents a thousand, he was to pay his rent and buy his food. I guess you'll have to admit, sir, that things was in a desperate bad way.

The important part of the story I'm a-telling you is the ending of it; and there ain't no need for me to dally over the consequences that followed upon Jake's going blind. I sha'n't stop to give you the particulars of what the doctors at the dispensary said and done, nor to explain how little by little Jake and Hetty got so poor that they come to live in the House o' Horrors. Remembering that Jake was stone-blind, you can put two and two together and fill in the space that I'll leave blank. The fact is that on the second day of January, 1884, with what few goods and chattels they hadn't got rid of at the pawn-shop, they took up their residence in a small room on the sixth floor of the House o' Horrors, for which they was to pay four dollars and a half a month. You don't know much about the House o' Horrors, sir, I reckon; and it's lucky for you you don't. I suppose it was the biggest tenement house in the city of New York, and by a long shot the worst. It was situated down on Roosevelt street and was big enough to accommodate 216 families, allowing one room to each. The inhabitants were chiefly thieves, beggars, rag-pickers, Italians, and poor, poverty-struck, God-forsaken creatures like Jake and Hetty. It was the rottenest, dirtiest, worst-smelling establishment that I ever put my foot inside of, and I've knocked around considerable among them sort of places. There ain't no call for me to give you a long des it. You can just take for gran house which had won that nick House o' Horrors—was a mighty dism to begin the New Year by setting up home in. But that's what Jake and was obliged to do. Jake just now ing on an average fifty cents a day newspapers. Early every morning and him would start out and go the of the different offices, to lay in his trade; and then Hetty would lead the steps of a building near the station of the elevated road and lea there, whilst she went home to do the work. Jake would set on them steps o'clock, hollering out the names of papers and selling as many as he could out to. But the small boys who had of their eyesight, and so could run and head people off before they reached them small boys was powerful compe and Jake didn't make no fortune newspaper business. At 12 o'clock would come back for him and lead home, where he would eat his dinner then out; for sometimes he'd get frozen setting still there in the cold stone steps. And then about 2 o'clock start out again to get a supply of papers; and so on and on till 8 or 9 evening. As I told you, Jake's profits aged in the neighborhood of fifty day.

Sorrows, sir, as I heard said once theayter, never come single-handed, battallions. As if Jake's blindness enough for one small family to put what should go on to happen but that he fell sick abed with infla rheumatism? One night in Februa day had been a freezer, and when he home you'd hardly have known him chunk of ice—one night in Februa went to bed complaining of shooting up his legs; and when he woke next ing, lo! and behold, he couldn't walk the floor; he couldn't even stand on no more than he could if he'd been down to the mattress. Hetty she ran for a doctor; and the doctor he came he said that Jake had inflammatory matism and would have to lie idle ens knew how long.

"Well, Hetty," says Jake, after the tor had left, "this looks pretty much out-and-out starvation, don't it?"

(*Concluded next week.*)

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THE MAYFLOWER W

And the America's Cup Rem Here Another Year.

THE GALATEA IS BADLY BEAT

The Boston Yacht Outsails Her on Every The Breeze Dies Out, and the Limit Almost Consumed.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 11—9:15 A. M. was the day fixed upon by the America committee for the third of the series of national races, providing that the sloop and ter had each won one of the preceding but because of the fizzle on Thursday ond race is the event of to-day. Just sunrise this morning a heavy mist hun the ocean, but when the sun burst forth began to disappear, and after a half h elapsed it was gone entirely. At 9:25 the appeared to be steadily increasing and quite heavy. This, together with a sea, is just what the cutter people had ing for. The Mayflower's supporters be satisfied with any kind of wind. morning it looked as though the day an excellent one, but later on it became and dark and threatening clouds began roll up.

CROWDS OF SIGHT SEERS.

The sea was dotted with white winged moving about waiting for the big Crowds of yachting enthusiasts rallied beach and verandas. Ladies wore the tion yachting blue and were interested tore, while everything human wanted the Boston sloop. There were not takers because the sloop showed her qualities while the wind blew Thursday. incoming trains brought hundreds of from New York who did not care to their lives on the steamers. Little that resulted from the heavy fog on the day had its effect. Still the steamers were means deserted, and had enough people to fill every deck. Tugs by the dozen special parties also came down, and hund of fishing smacks brought out a good people. Navesink highland afforded as view as anywhere along the coast, and quently the bluff was lined with people 9:30 o'clock the wind had freshened twenty-three miles an hour, and came out northwest in gusts.

THE GALATEA WILL GO HOME.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—It is said the of Gen. Paine of the Mayflower to Lieut. to go down east and wait for a gale in sail a race, was an after-dinner inspiration Henn, over his wine, accepted it, but next morning, Paine sent him a memo of the agreement to be signed, he showed Webb and the latter vetoed it, Lieut. Henn sent word to Paine his acceptance. Among those best is not believed the Galatea will sail races in this country, now that the the America's cup is ended. The not appear among the entries for the race.

THE MAYFLOWER WINS.

A Full and Interesting Report of the Contest Start to Finish.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—To-day's race has ded upon which side of the Atlantic the ca's cup shall stay for at least another resulted in a glorious victory for the sloop flower. When she had finished this 6:15:40 the Galatea was nearly two miles The course was twenty miles to leeward turn, from the Scotland light ship. The was sailed in a breeze that blew fresh from northwest for three hours; then canting points to westward, it fell light, the last of the contest being little better than The Mayflower only had eight minutes twenty seconds to spare when she finish line, as the time of the limit of the was seven hours.

The Galatea was defeated on every sailing by the Mayflower. In the run outer mark, with spinnakers set, she was thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds, windward work over half an hour.

There is great rejoicing among here to-night, while the Bostonians are wild with delight.

LIEUT. HENN VERY SICK.

Off the whistling buoy at 10:15 the was cast off. Her crew soon made sail, the Mayflower's crew did the same, both their club topsails. When the judges' boat alongside the Galatea, Lloyd Phenix, senting the New York Yacht club, told the gatta committee that Lieut. Henn was very in the cabin, and that he wished the course made fifteen miles instead of twenty, so as sure and finish within a reasonable time should fall calm. He wished the Luckenbach to tow the cutter back if the race was not pleted, so that he could see a doctor. Secretary Robinson said he would consult Gen. Paine as to the length of the course. gentleman, when seen, said he would leave matter entirely in the hands of the committee. They decided that the course should be twenty miles, and steaming back to the Galatea that course was given them. Capt. was sailing the cutter. Beaver Webb after the sails, while Mrs. Henn peeped the companionway with an anxious look eyes, for her husband's condition alarmed considerably.

A fleet of steam and sailing craft nearly large as that of Thursday had assembled the starting point, Scotland lightship. moth flags bedecked the steamers Grand lic and Columbia, and the iron steamers Orpheus and Taurus were black with man freight of yachting enthusiasts.

The breeze was freshening every and as it was the first time the yachts had together where the first half of the contest to be sailed to leeward, there was much ion as to the probable results.

THE START.

When the starting signal was given, the Mayflower was in an excellent square to northwest of an imaginary line between the Scotland lightship and each, lying a cable's length to the north. Here her spinnaker boom was port, and thirty seconds after the signal great sail blossomed out, amid wild cheers thousands on the Grand Republic. main boom broad off to starboard, her of snowy sails gleaming in the sunlight smother of foam at her sides, the Boston dashed across the line, well in the lead.

The cutter was a quarter of a mile ward when the whistle blew. When she along with the wind on her beam she the bow of the light ship close aboard tering away her spinnaker was sheeted actly on the tide, and the third day's begun. The official time of the start Mayflower, 11:22:30; Galatea, 11:23:10. twenty mile run before them there was excellent opportunity to test their speed steady breeze, and with very little sea their progress. That a "stern chase" one was never better illustrated than twenty mile run. For about twenty the Galatea held her own with the after that she was practically out of for the Mayflower was leading her mile when half the distance, the marks," was covered.

Steamboat captains regarded and kept well away from the

THE RETURN.

At the cutter mark" hove in sight. In half an hour a fleet of steamers thirty-one in all, had gathered around await the coming of the yachts. The wind fallen and had canted a point to westward. Down came the white-winged birds wind. In at 1:52 the Mayflower's balloon jib her spinnaker, and at 1:53 she gybed and came for the mark, close hauled, starboard tack. Lolling grandly a few moments later, amid a screech of whistles, the pride of Boston began her ward work with a lead of nearly a mile.

The Galatea gybed at 1:52:50, having her spinnaker three minutes before. rounding the "outer mark" Mayflower, 1:53:52; Galatea, The Priscilla then luffed the mark only three minutes after the flower. The Galatea made a very pretty ure as she laid down to her scuppers and her chase to windward after the sloop. had about all the wind they wanted club topsails in.

Capt. Stone put the Mayflower about at and stood to northward. Beaver Webb sailing the Galatea. He refused to tack 2:22 Capt. Stone brought the Boston around again. She was then over a mile cutter's beam. Two minutes before about the Mayflower took in her club She carried her working topsail for an when, the wind having lightened considerably she set her club topsail again, and also "baby" jib topsail, the Galatea having shortly before.

THE MAYFLOWER WINS.

Both yachts went about at 4:20, and northward. They were off Deal beach time, and the wind was growing lighter moment. The Mayflower was lucky enough hold a light air under land, while the day almost becalmed for twenty minutes. The cutter tacked at 4:21, and made a run in-shore, going about again at 4:25.

l for me to give you a long description of
You can just take for granted that
ere which I had won that nickname—the
ouse o' Horrors—was a mighty dismal hole
begin the New Year by setting up
re in But that's what Jake and Hetty
s obliged to do Jake just now was earning
on an average fifty cents a day selling
wspapers Early every morning Hetty
him would start out and go the rounds
the different offices to lay in his stock
de and then Hetty would lead him to
steps of a building near the city hall
tion of the elevated road and leave him
re while she went home to do the housework
rk Jake would set on them steps till 12
lock hollering out the names of his
pers and selling as many as he could make
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[illegible] I told you Jake's profits averaged
[illegible] likelihood of fifty cents a

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Well Hetty, says Jake after the doctor
had left this looks pretty much like
and out starvation don't it?"

(Concluded next week.)

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THE MAYFLOWER WINS.

And the America's Cup Remains Here Another Year.

THE GALATEA IS BADLY BEATEN.

The Boston Yacht Outsails Her on Every Point— The Breeze Dies Out and the Limit is Almost Consumed

HIGHLANDS, N J, Sept. 11—9 15 A. M.—This was the day fixed upon by the America's cup committee for the third of the series of international races, providing that the sloop and cutter had each won one of the preceding contests, but because of the fizzle on Thursday the second race is the event of to-day Just before sunrise this morning a heavy mist hung over the ocean, but when the sun burst forth the fog began to disappear, and after a half hour had elapsed it was gone entirely At 9 the wind appeared to be steadily increasing and became quite heavy This, together with a tumbling sea, is just what the cutter people had been crying for. The Mayflower's supporters seemed to be satisfied with any kind of wind Early this morning it looked as though the day would be an excellent one, but later on it became thick and dark and threatening clouds began to roll up

CROWDS OF SIGHT SEERS.

The sea was dotted with white winged crafts moving about waiting for the big sloops. Crowds of yachting enthusiasts rallied up in the beach and verandas. Ladies wore the regulation yachting blue and were interested spectators, while everything human wanted to bet on the Boston sloop There were not many takers because the sloop showed her weatherly qualities while the wind blew Thursday The incoming trains brought hundreds of people from New York who did not care to again risk their lives on the steamers Little accidents that resulted from the heavy fog on the last race day had its effect Still the steamers were by no means deserted and had enough people aboard to fill every deck. Tugs by the dozen with special parties also came down, and hundreds of fishing smacks brought out a good many people Navesink highland afforded as good a view as anywhere along the coast, and consequently the bluff was lined with people. At 9.30 o'clock the wind had freshened to about twenty three miles an hour, and came out of the northwest in gusts

THE GALATEA WILL GO HOME

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—It is said the challenge of Gen Paine of the Mayflower to Lieut. Henn, to go down east and wait for a gale in which to sail a race, was an after-dinner inspiration, and Henn over his wine accepted it, but when, next morning, Paine sent him a memorandum of the agreement to be signed, he showed it to Webb and the latter vetoed it whereupon Lieut. Henn sent word to Paine withdrawing his acceptance Among those best informed it is not believed the Galatea will sail any more races in this country now that the contest for the America's cup is ended The Galatea does not appear among the entries for the Newport race

THE MAYFLOWER WINS

A Full and Interesting Report of the Contest From Start to Finish

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LIEUT HENN VERY SICK

Off the whistling buoy at 10 to the Galatea was cast off Her crew soon made sail, while the Mayflower's crew did the same both setting their club topsails. When the judges boat ran alongside the Galatea, Lloyd Phoenix representing the New York Yacht club, told the regatta committee that Lieut. Henn was very sick in the cabin and that he wished the course to be made fifteen miles instead of twenty so as to be sure and finish within a reasonable time in case it should fall calm. He wished the Luckenbach to tow the cutter back if the race was not completed, so that he could see a doctor early. Secretary Robinson said he would consult with Gen. Paine as to the length of the course That gentleman, when seen, said he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of the committee They decided that the course should be southeast twenty miles, and steaming back to the Galatea that course was given them. Capt Bradford was sailing the cutter Beaver Webb looked after the sails, while Mrs. Henn peeped out of the companion way with an anxious look in her eyes, for her husband's condition alarmed her considerably

A fleet of steam and sailing craft nearly as large as that of Thursday had assembled near the starting point, Scotland lightship Mammoth flags bedecked the steamers Grand Republic and Columbia, and the iron steamers Siren, Orpheus and Taurus were black with their human freight of yachting enthusiasts

The breeze was freshening every moment, and as it was the first time the yachts had come together where the first half of the contest was to be sailed to leeward, there was much discussion as to the probable results

THE START

When the starting signal was given, at 11 [illegible] the Mayflower was in an excellent position square to northwest of an imaginary line drawn between the Scotland lightship and Luckenbach, lying a cable's length to the northward of it. Here her spinnaker boom was down to port, and thirty seconds after the signal the great sail blossomed out, amid wild cheers from thousands on the Grand Republic. With the main boom broad off to starboard, her [illegible] of snowy sails gleaming in the sunlight and a smother of foam at her sides the floss on bow [illegible] dashed across the line well in the lead

The cutter was a quarter of a mile to [illegible] ward when the whistle blew When she came along with the wind on her beam she [illegible] the bow of the light ship close aboard then [illegible] trying away her spinnaker was sheeted [illegible] ually on the lee side and the third day's [illegible] began The official time of the start was Mayflower 11 22 40 Galatea, 11 [illegible] With a twenty mile run before them there was an [illegible] opportunity to test their speed in the steady breeze, and with very little sea to impede their progress That a stern chase is a long one was never better illustrated than in this twenty mile run For about twenty minutes the Galatea held her own with the sloop but after that she was practically out of the [illegible] for the Mayflower was leading her nearly a mile when half the distance [illegible] marks was covered

Steamboat captains [illegible] and kep well away from the course [illegible]

THE RETURN

A [illegible] the outer mark [illegible] an hour a fleet of steamers [illegible] thirty-one in all, had gathered around it to await the coming of the yachts The wind had fallen and had canted a point to westward [illegible] Down came the white winged birds [illegible] wind. The Mayflower's balloon [illegible] came [illegible] be spinnaker [illegible] and came for the mark close hauled on the starboard tack. [illegible] grandly around it a few moments later, amid a screech of steam whistles, the pride of Boston began her windward work with a lead of nearly a mile

The Galatea gybed at [illegible] having doused her spinnaker three minutes before [illegible] rounding the outer mark was Mayflower, [illegible] Galatea [illegible] The Priscilla then luffed around the mark only three minutes after the Mayflower The Galatea made a very pretty picture as she laid down to her scuppers and began her chase to windward after the sloop Both had about all the wind they wanted [illegible] carry club topsails [illegible]

Capt. Stone put the Mayflower about at [illegible] and stood to northward Beaver Webb was chasing the Galatea. He refused to tack to At [illegible] Capt Stone brought the Boston sloop around again She was then over a mile on the cutter's beam Two minutes before going about the Mayflower took in her club topsail She carried her working topsail for an hour when, the wind having lightened considerably she set her club topsail again, and also her [illegible] topsail, the Galatea having set hers shortly before

THE MAYFLOWER WINS.

Both yachts went about at 4.20, and stood to northward They were off Deal beach at this time, and the wind was growing lighter every moment. The Mayflower was lucky enough to take a light air under land, while the Galatea lay almost becalmed for twenty minutes.

The cutter tacked at 4.[illegible] and made a short run in-shore, going about again at 4 45 From here the sail up the New Jersey beach was little better than a drift

As the Mayflower slowly approached the finish, the excitement became intense among passengers on board the steamers. There was no longer any fear that the Mayflower would be defeated, but the time of seven hours had almost expired, and there was great fear that after being so near the goal the Boston sloop might not be able to finish Just as all hope was dying out, the breeze freshened, and with only eight minutes and twenty seconds to spare the Mayflower shot across the finish line, close hauled, on the port tack, just as the sun sank to rest in a crimson halo behind Sandy Hook Cheering and whistling and waiving of thousands of handkerchiefs lasted fully ten minutes, the crew of the victorious sloop waving and cheering themselves, till the yacht was long past the finish

As the Galatea finished and came to an anchor the Mayflower's crew gave her three rousing cheers, which the Englishmen answered The following shows the record of the race

Mayflower—Start, 11 22 40 finish 6 11 40 elapsed 6 49 00 corrected time, 6 49 00.

Galatea—Start 11 24 10 finish [illegible] elapsed time, 7 18 48 corrected time, 7 18 0[illegible]

FROM THE "TRIBUNE."

NEW YORK, Sept. 11—The *Tribune* says editorially "Americans will do well to make the most of their success in defending the America's cup Yacht building is almost the only branch of maritime architecture in which they retain their old time supremacy Forty years ago the best designs for clipper ships and vessels of war were fashioned by American hands To-day an administration is in power that so far discredits American ability to provide naval designs that it purchased in England It was, therefore, for Americans to derive what comfort they can from international yacht races If the Mayflower outsails and outpoints her English antagonist in any weather and any sea, as she has done on the two days when the sloop and cutter have been pitted against each other, it is distinctly an American triumph The Yankee sloop was not built from English designs in servile imitation of English models

A SPEECH BY BLAINE

He Closes the Campaign on Behalf of the Republican Party

GARDINER, Me, Sept 11—The last rally of the republican campaign in the state was held in the spacious coliseum in this city to-night In the course of his remarks Blaine said "It's worth while in this last hour for discussion standing as we are on the eve of election to recall the peculiarities of this campaign, for certainly the general arguments submitted to the people on the side of the opposition have been filled with contradictions not to say absurdities The democrats have apparently been unable to define their position on any question On the leading national issue of protection they have been timid and irresolute to the last degree, occasionally putting forward a rank free trade argument through some one of their speakers, and recalling or qualifying it in one of their leading organs on the succeeding day, their organs arguing in Maine for the Morrison tariff bill as a whole and yet afraid to touch any of the many features of that bill in which the commercial agricultural and manufacturing interests of Maine are injured or destroyed (applause The most learned doctor of Salamanca would be unable to find any thread of consistency, any line of logic, any dash of common sense in the mode in which the democratic party has conducted its campaign On that great issue they seem, indeed, to have kept up a mere show of fight on behalf of their own party, while depending for reality for any possible chance of victory upon diversion and distraction caused by a third party and the third party in turn has exhibited as striking peculiarities as the democrats themselves in their mode of conducting the campaign Gen Neal Dow who has for the last quarter of a century stood for two continents as the great witness of the value and effectiveness of prohibition now declares that for thirty years it has not done a bit of good in suppression of the liquor traffic in Maine [Laughter] Gen Dow has thus apparently been willing to set at naught his own testimony throughout this long period in order to achieve victory against the republicans If there be consistency in political action if there be honor and fair dealing among men the republican party and its candidates exhibit both in their campaign which so far as I had a word to say is now closed I bid you a cordial good night Tremendous applause

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

REMOVAL OF THE APACHES

DENVER, Sept 11—A special from Albuquerque, N M, to the associated press says Gen Miles arrived here this evening, to meet 4[illegible] Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians which will pass through here to-morrow from San Carlos reservation by way of St Louis to Fort Marion Florida They are the war element of the Apaches and their removal rids the southwest of all Indian troubles Gen Miles states that, regardless of what the *Army and Navy Journal* states, as reported in yesterday's dispatches, the Chiricahua and Warm Spring Indians were never disarmed, and were not prisoners of war They were placed on the Apache reservation again in the face of the protest of the interior department and the people of Arizona, and it is well known that their removal when accomplished, will be all the work of Gen Miles, who has been arranging the matter for five months, against much opposition

A GRAVE ROBBER ARRESTED

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 11—This forenoon a trunk arrived by the Wheeling & Lake Erie road from Bellevue which exhaled so terrible an odor as to drive the baggageman from his post It was placed on the platform and the police authorities notified Soon after their arrival F Wilson who had come from Bellevue on the Lake Shore railroad, arrived with a dray and presented a check for the trunk. He was immediately arrested and the trunk opened when it was found to contain the body of a woman packed in hay Wilson and the trunk were then taken to the police station, where the coroner examined the body It was that of a woman of about 2[illegible] much emaciated and partly dressed in underclothing of the finest quality Wilson is a school teacher of [illegible] Ohio and last winter was a student of the [illegible] to Medical college He is held on a charge of grave robbery He refuses to talk

THE [illegible] AT CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON Sept 11—It is bright and beautiful to-day It rained heavily in the early morning The people are gradually regaining their hopes, and the number in the shelter tents is rapidly diminishing

There were three or four slight shocks of earthquake during the night but not serious and comparatively few persons were aware of their occurrence

The existence [illegible] has changed the [illegible] of [illegible] each ward to a [illegible] in case of distress, at which will be supplied [illegible] homes A [illegible] of engineers is still at work surveying [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] SCHILLING NOW IN [illegible]

NEW Y[illegible] [illegible] telegram [illegible]

[illegible] MRS SCHILLING

[illegible]

LOST IN NEW JERSEY

[illegible] Sept. 11—[illegible] this morning [illegible]

SPORTING NOTES

[illegible] RACES

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, [illegible] first race [illegible] mile—Harefoot won [illegible] second [illegible] third time, 1 [illegible]

Second race, one and one-fourth mile The wing won, Mollie McCarthy's Last second Peekskill third time 2 0[illegible]

Third race, seven-eighths mile King Fox won Kingston second Lizzie Kroops third time 1 2[illegible]

Fourth race, mile and five-eighths—Exile won half a length in front of Barnum second Rupert third time 2 48¼.

For three year olds and upwards mile and a quarter—Burch won by six lengths, Endurer second Markland third time 1 [illegible]

Seven furlongs on the turf—Pegasus won, Prima Donna second, Miss Daly third time, 1 2[illegible]

BASEBALL.

WASHINGTON Sept 11—Washington 4, Philadelphia [illegible]

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—Chicago 14, Detroit 4

NEW YORK, Sept 11—Boston 3, New York 10

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 11—St. Louis, 3 Kansas City 9

Drink the best pure Nectar Tea.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Proposals for Naval Construction now Invited.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS

Charges against our Consul at Hong Kong—Work of the Labor Bureau—Notes from San Francisco

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11—By this evening's mail advertisements are sent to the press by the navy department inviting proposals for a variety of work and material in connection with the new navy American ship builders are invited to submit proposals for the construction of one cruiser of about 4000 and one of about 5400 tons, one heavily armed gunboat of about 1600 tons, one light armed gunboat of about 870 tons, and one cruiser of about 4400 tons

Proposals are divided into four classes and may be made under either head, as follows: For construction of hull and machinery, including engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects for construction of hull, complete in all respects for construction and erection on board the vessel of engines, boilers and appurtenances, complete in all respects for construction of hull according to plans and specifications approved by the secretary of the navy, the contractor to put in engines boilers and appurtenances of any design which he may consider more suitable than those called for said plans and specifications not to exceed, however in weight nor in space to be occupied that allotted in said plans and specifications But no such proposal will be considered unless accompanied by full and complete plans and specifications of such proposed engines boilers and appurtenances and a satisfactory guarantee of the results of the same if adopted

Every successful bidder will be required within twenty days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the performance of his work and to give a bond therefor, with sufficient sureties and with a penal sum equal to one fourth of the amount of his bid The three cruisers must be completed within eighteen months and two gunboats within twelve months from the execution of the respective contracts.

The department, having in view the construction of two armored vessels of different types of about 6000 tons displacement each, invite the submission of designs from naval or marine architects, from engineers or mechanics of established reputation, all reputable manufacturers of vessels, steam engines boilers and ordnance, and especially from all naval constructors, steam engineers and ordnance officers of the navy having experience in such work One of the proposed vessels is to be an armored cruiser and the other as powerful an armored battle ship as can be obtained in the above displacement.

The requirements of the department are laid down in circulars which will be furnished to those interested on application to the department or to the naval stations at New [illegible]

OUR CONSUL AT HONG KONG

He is Charged with Making Money at the Expense of American Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Sept 10 It is reported that serious charges are to be presented to the secretary of state against Consul General Withers successor of Col Mosby, at Hong Kong It is said that one of the principal complaints against Gen Withers is a prominent officer of the Asiatic squadron and the charge is that American [illegible] are improperly treated and are compelled to place themselves under the protection of the British consul at that port in order to escape being robbed of their hard-earned wages

It seems that American seamen, upon reaching that port, are turned over to some boarding house keeper, the consul receiving part of his fees [illegible] which he reships, in all [illegible] In many cases the poor sailor is kept under the influence of liquor and upon reshipment a claim is made by the boarding house keeper that he is largely in his debt. A sharp sailor exposed the trick by placing himself under protection of the British consul, after being discharged, thereby saving fees, and upon reshipping he had money of his own, instead of being in debt to a land shark

A United States naval officer, speaking of such occurrences said "It is an outrage that our laws should be so framed that our sailors should be compelled to seek protection from a British consul, and this case is only a sample of one that occurs every day in some foreign port

The friends of Consul General Withers plead in extenuation of the charges that Consul Mosby was guilty of the same practice during his occupancy of that position Consul General Withers is ex United States senator from Virginia, being superseded by Mahone, and is said to be harder on sailors than Mosby was refusing to hear their complaints and if they persist, locking them up for contempt In addition, charges are made against his personal character

COL MOSBY TALKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11—In reference to a dispatch from Washington stating that serious charges are to be presented against Consul General Withers successor of Col Mosby at Hong Kong the latter was interviewed to-day Col Mosby smiled serenely when asked if he had read the dispatch

"Yes, said he "I received it the first thing this morning I immediately cut it out and wrote a letter to a friend of mine at Washington inclosing the dispatch and asking him to find the correspondent who sent it and take him before the state department, and probe the matter to the bottom I don't know anything about what has been the practice of my successor in Hong Kong, but you can just say this that when sailors were shipped or discharged there their money never was left at the consulate, and I had no more to do with it than the governor of Hong Kong You may also say that there were [illegible] shipping masters there during my seven years occupancy of office, who will certify to that fact When I went out of office I sent a dispatch to the state department at Washington, intimately detailing my system of shipping and discharging sailors [illegible] received a very complimentary reply I do not mean to insinuate that Withers has done anything wrong but if he has he cannot plead as an excuse that my administration furnished them with any precedent for so doing [illegible] that it is charged that he takes [illegible] each sailor that goes to the consulate. If that were the case he could do pretty well, as about [illegible] sailors are shipped and discharged every year Had I done as has been charged I could have brought away $[illegible] but as it is I left Hong Kong with [illegible] can see [illegible] look as though I had made a great deal of money there [illegible] Well I say [illegible] that I was [illegible] making [illegible] there and that was why [illegible]

In [illegible]

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

[illegible]

WASHINGTON Sept 11 [illegible] Wright, [illegible] commissioner of the labor bureau for the year ended June [illegible] The commissioner says [illegible] of the bureau are now actively employed in the work connected with the [illegible] of labor strikes the distribution of women workers in the great cities and in investigations relating to labor wages, etc, of railway employes in the United States I have deemed it a report in some portion of the force of [illegible] agents can be relieved from the work on which it is now engaged [illegible] in the fact of the [illegible] organization of the bureau in 1885, you will at once see that it is impossible to submit at this time matter constituting the [illegible] annual report of this bureau I am in hopes however by giving to its service to be able to submit results of the investigations relating to convict labor, and those relating to other investigations authorized, at the proper time in 188[illegible]

EVADING THE RESTRICTION ACT

WASHINGTON, Sept 11—Collectors of customs have been notified that several Chinese laborers who landed at Atlantic ports some time ago, in transit for China have not yet quitted this country To insure the government against the violation of privileges conferred by a pass overland to San Francisco, collectors have been directed to adopt a system of numbering each pass so that the Chinese can be more readily traced and prevented from remaining in this country

CRIMINAL CALENDAR

A TERRIBLE FIGHT OVER BASE BALL

ST LOUIS, Sept 11—A special from Houston, Mo, says Night before last at a farm house near Summerville, twenty miles southeast of Houston, Mo, in this county, occurred one of the most fatal tragedies ever known in this section Last Saturday, at Summerville, during a game of base ball, Jere Orchard and Eller Martin engaged in a violent dispute, but they were separated before coming to blows. Last Thursday a "corn cutting" was given at the residence of a farmer near Summerville, and during dancing in the evening the base ball dispute was revived, and pistols were drawn In the melee which ensued Orchard was seen to discharge his weapon at Martin the bullet passing entirely through the latter's body, from the back to the breast. Orchard was thereupon attacked by a friend of Martin Steagsdale by name, who shot him in the breast, inflicting a mortal wound He (Steagsdale) not satisfied with his bloody work, attacked other friends of Martin, the first being [illegible] McCoskell, who received a wound from the former's pistol over the heart. Lewis Raider, a man of great strength, thinking this indiscriminate shooting had gone far enough, rushed through the crowd and attempted to disarm Steagsdale The latter had one more charge in his pistol and this he fired at Raider, the ball taking effect in the latter's thigh, inflicting an ugly wound Martin, Orchard and McCoskell, it is believed are fatally wounded and Raider dangerously Great excitement prevails over the affair Steagsdale has not been captured, and is believed to be on his way to Texas

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Sept 11—At ten minutes before 1 last night James Calvin, night operator sitting in the signal tower of the Lake Shore company, at the intersection of the main and stock yard tracks, was blinded by an explosion The tower is thirty feet high Calvin noticed nothing unusual when he was suddenly startled by seeing a column of smoke arise at one side of the structure, followed by a deafening explosion A twenty inch piece of gaspipe was found, showing it was dynamite which caused the explosion Of 100 batteries in the building thirty four were broken, along with pneumatic tubes, which will cost thousands of dollars to repair What makes the attempt more dastardly is the fact that the outbound passenger train was due a few moments after the explosion occurred

The theory of the police is that wreckers hoped to blow up the tower, and when the passenger train came along to throw the switch and thus they would have plunged the train into a mass of freight cars lining the tracks

Another attempt to wreck a train took place last night about 8 o'clock When the Lake Shore train was receiving from the Illinois Central a train of twenty eight cars the switch was turned and fifteen cars derailed Several arrests have been made but nothing definite has been learned from the men arrested

A SHOCKING MURDER.

FORT SMITH Ark, Sept. 11—A horrible murder was committed last evening at [illegible] near Schullyville Choctaw nation by Lewis Burrows a half breed Burrows had a quarrel with Wm Morgan, a white man about 0 cents, which he claims was owing him from Morgan's nephew Angry words followed and Burrows becoming enraged raised a sharp ax he had in hand and struck Morgan on the left shoulder with such force that the blade cut into his body and split his heart wide open Morgan died instantly and Burrows was arrested by a deputy marshal who was near He was brought here this afternoon and lodged in the United States jail where, with twenty-one other murderers he awaits trial

CALIFORNIA

A [illegible] SENTENCE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11—Stephen [illegible] aged [illegible] was brought in for sentence before Judge Murphy this morning, having been convicted of snatching a purse containing $[illegible] on June [illegible] from an old lady named Mrs Shaefer after dazing her by striking her in the face The crime was committed in broad daylight The judge after reviewing the case said that the crime was, in his judgment, a most atrocious one, and concluded by sentencing the prisoner to fifty years in prison

SUIT FOR DIVORCE

[illegible] suit for divorce was filed to-day by Jennie Gedge against her husband, George Gedge, better known as George Osbourne, a well known actor of this city She alleges cruelty as a ground for divorce saying that on the 6th of the month he assaulted her with a pistol

DEATH OF DEWDROP

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 11—Private dispatches received here state that Dwyer Bros celebrated filly Dewdrop, for which they paid $2[illegible] a short time ago, died at noon to-day The cause is unknown

RE-ENLISTED

Maurice Connell one of the survivors of the Greely expedition, re-enlisted in the signal corps of the army to-day He will be stationed in this city

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS

SACRAMENTO Sept 11—Both houses of the legislature at 12 M to-day adjourned *sine die*

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

A DENIAL BY BEECHER

SEATTLE Sept 11—Capt H F Beecher in a card published here to-day, denies absolutely the charge contained in a recent telegram from Washington that he is short in his accounts with the government He asserts that his accounts are perfectly correct and that he has not been hiding out that his whereabouts have been known to the officials at Washington ever since he left that city

Fire at Black Diamond this afternoon destroyed the hotel owned by the Black Diamond Coal Mining company and the depot of the Columbia & Puget Sound railway Loss $[illegible]

NOTES FROM COLFAX

COLFAX, Sept 11—Gen T R Tannatt, while transacting some business in the Second National bank last evening, was attacked with a slight paralysis of the left side and concussion of the brain The attending physicians consider him out of danger to-day

Two little boys, 7 and 9 years of age played with a shotgun The funeral of the [illegible]-year-old boy takes place to-morrow

CANADA

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

TORONTO, Sept. 11—The *Mail*, government organ announces to-day that the Dominion government intends to proceed with the matter of establishing a bureau of labor statistics at Ottawa, and that the government will no doubt appoint a commission of inquiry forthwith, composed of men interested in the labor question to gather information and make suggestions based on their practical experience as working men so as to enable the ministers to ascertain the exact nature of the work that should be performed by such bureau in the Dominion

A [illegible] DEMONSTRATION

TORONTO, Ont Sept 11 The Knights of Labor demonstration to-day was a great success Five thousand men were in the procession which, with bands playing and banners flying presented a novel and pleasing sight [illegible] were represented

REQUISITIONS

[illegible] Sept 11 [illegible] the election [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

TURKEY

[illegible] AMERICANS IN TURKEY

[illegible] Sept 11 [illegible] Turkey is [illegible] starving [illegible] owing [illegible] secretary of the American [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] between the United [illegible] Turkey

More Armenians are [illegible] the United States [illegible] the [illegible] government [illegible] the [illegible] of Armenians whose American citizenship Turkey refuses to recognize

MEXICO

[illegible] DEFEATED

ST LOUIS, Sept 11—The Matamoras, Mex, correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* telegraphs [illegible] night that advices were received there to-day that the revolutionists 150 strong under Mauricio Cruz were overtaken by troops under Colonels Hernandez and Bovazos, near El Torr[illegible] [illegible] miles up country and signally defeated with severe loss in killed and wounded and thirty prisoners The loss of the troops was light

RUSSIA

AN EDITOR DECORATED

ST PETERSBURG Sept. 11—The czar has bestowed the decoration of the order of St Vladimir upon M Michael Nikiporowitch Katkoff rector of the Moscow lyceum and editor of the Moscow *Gazette*, the most influential and authoritative newspaper in Russia The official statement is that the editor is decorated in reward for educating the people of Russia to a clear conception of the true foundation of the Russian political constitution

ENGLAND

CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept 11—The cabinet met this afternoon and sat an hour and a half. The subjects under consideration were the Bulgarian question and Parnell's land bill

CUMMINGS DEFEATS GEORGE.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Cummings beat George in a four mile run at Preston to-day

AUSTRIA

THE KING OF SERVIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 11—The king of Servia has arrived here, en route for Gleichenberg He had an interview to-day with M. Szogenyi, under secretary for foreign affairs.

MALTA

GRATEFUL FOR THEIR PRESERVATION

MALTA, Sept. 11—A grand *te deum* will be sung in all the churches of Malta to-morrow, in gratitude for the preservation of the island from the recent earthquake

CLOSE OF THE TOURNAMENT.

SALEM, Sept 11

The tournament contests were completed last evening by the dry test contest between hose teams, twelve men on ropes, to run 200 yards to hydrant, attach and lay 300 feet of hose, attach pipe, time to be called when pipe struck the ground Rescue hose team No 2, of Astoria made the run in 45 seconds Tigers No 2 of Salem, in 46½, and Eugene No 1, of Eugene, in 4[illegible] The Rescue hose team also won the make and break coupling contest in 1 18 over their record in 1885 of 1 34.

The scenes on our streets as darkness came on were certainly enlivening The Astoria boys were given the free use of four large barouches and a number of other vehicles were engaged by private parties, who, joining in the procession, drove up and down our principal business streets, waving flags, brooms etc, and making the air resound with cheers and prolonged huzzas The Tigers of this city, not to be outdone got out their steamer, which too, was elaborately decorated, and drove up and down the street, it being fairly covered with men and boys waving flags and brooms, the engine being drawn by two black horses, and the crowd yelling at the tops of their voices. The racket was kept up until a late hour when wearied with their exuberance, the boys retired to their homes and quiet again reigned supreme

The association closed its labors last night by making some changes in the rules governing contests They also debarred the sport runner William Martin, from ever again participating in any contest under the control of the association for foul play shown by him in yesterday's 1[illegible]0-yard foot race The usual thanks were voted to the citizens of Salem, the various transportation companies and the president and secretary of the association The board of directors took under advisement an appeal in the case of the hook and ladder contest, and it being ascertained that both contestants had directly violated the rules of the association governing such contests, the prize was not awarded to either and was transferred to the association funds

The association and tournament of 188[illegible] has proved a success and its results as such are largely due to the liberality and enterprise shown by the business men of Salem in contributing so liberally to the tournament fund The officers of the association and the fire department of Salem have also labored industriously for its success There are some things open to criticism, it is true, and in what organization of the magnitude of the firemen's association can we not find aught to criticize Taken as a whole however it has been a success and a source of instruction and interest to firemen

COMMUNICATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Will you please give me some information about style quality and price of the New York white labor and genuine Key West cigars advertised by Wilzinski Bros & Co of your city also, if they sell direct to the dealers, or only through large jobbers G. A., Missoula, M T

[Wilzinski Bros & Co sell New York cigars with international blue label on every box, from $[illegible] to $60 and Key West cigars from $[illegible] to $8[illegible] per 1000, and will sell to any business firm whether retailer or jobber—ED]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 11—Arrived—Steamer Aurania steamer Alaska, from New York.

NEW YORK, Sept 11—Arrived Steamer Bothnia, from Liverpool

THE HOTELS

ST CHARLES

Mrs [illegible]
Miss Smith do
Mrs Curtis Boise City
Mrs J K D [illegible] Boise do
M J Elder do
J D Merryman Hillsboro
R [illegible] do
J Richardson Dalles
J G Alberson Cornucopia
J M Blakerley Dalles
C J Byrd Eliot Lock
T D Waugh do
J W Brown Kansas C
C C Sharp do
W C Logan do
Z T Orcutt San Jose
J Holden [illegible]
R K Treiman Chicago
S A Inness & wf Victoria
E C Wary Dayton
R O Hawks do
J Browning do
J Kerby do
G Fontaine do
Mrs C A Reese Seattle
J W Blasdel Salem
Mrs Jackson do
R C Hurlplen do
J Grant do
F Ree do
W G Ross & wf do
W J Barry & wf, do
Miss Grant do
J W Fox, do
L Z Ferguson do
H Middlebrook do
W T Kyle do
G F Hughes do
Mrs J Hughes, do

Miss L [illegible] Astoria
L I Levings do
E J D [illegible] do
A J Megler do
J C Norris do
W [illegible] do
A G Fulton do
G W Fulton & wf, do
J S Trullinger do
J G Parker & wf do
J Mickey do
D W Feely do
C J Curtis do
F G Rogers do
W E Warren do
Mrs Warren do
C F Bain do
J W Hare do
T Hart do
C F Foster do
R V Monteith do
G Nolona do
A G Mourry do
W Burr, do
C Tinker do
Mrs Loughrey do
T Rawlings do
C Deval do
J Fabre do
L Hansen do
J Hay do
J McCann do
F S Hare do
N Clinton do
B S Worsley do
J Prall do
C Hallock do
J I Moson & fy Albany

INTERNATIONAL.

J Fiske San Francisco
Harry Schwan do
Fred Higer Baker City
H [illegible] Allright Vancouver
J [illegible] do
J Welcon do
Wm Rafferty San Fran
Frank Good do
S Mathar do
James Hocking do
Thomas Foster do
G H Pilund Texas
S H [illegible]aker do
H Harris Utah
S J Tilden New York
Dr W F Prichard San F
C W Wrightman [illegible]
J B Clul do
J Farrar McMinnville
Will Ogden Seattle
J H Polstom do
M McDonald La Grande
Mrs H A Brown do
Miss Eliza Coltrin do
[illegible] & wf do
S M Hill Winnipeg
[illegible] Victoria
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

J Gunnison & wf Nehalem
Hugh Farmer do
Paul Haughey Cascades
J Craig, Forest Grove
S Culpepper, do
F W Anderson Oregon City
C C Nolan do
J R Phillips Weston Or
[illegible] Gostland Oakland
S S Shortridge do
S W Allen do
J D Hawkins do
S G Sherman do
Mrs [illegible] Sheridan
J P Fuller Iowa
J L O Redington N York
C B Cormant California
C Boyer do
A T Turner & wf do
W B Brown Salt Lake
J Dickey St [illegible]
[illegible]
A Holcomb do
J Hocomt do
M J O'Donnell & wf [illegible]
Tacoma
W [illegible] San Fran
[illegible]
H Hooper [illegible]

COSMOPOLITAN

John [illegible] St Paul
[illegible]
W J [illegible] Madrid
O S Johnson Cal
W A Green [illegible]
W W [illegible] Texas
[illegible]
[illegible]
C Fisher Astoria
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Mrs J Henry Victoria
James Watson Ashland
Walter Freeman do
John Connor Marion Co
W L Johnston Hillsboro
Henry W Carter [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Topeka

H Fulton [illegible]
Mrs R S Clays
J J M [illegible]
[illegible] do
[illegible] do
[illegible]
Mr [illegible]
Miss C Johns [illegible]
O C Williams [illegible]
[illegible]
Chas Stern [illegible]
Henry [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
J S Moss [illegible]
[illegible]
David Stewart [illegible]
[illegible] Nebraska
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

CLARENDON

[illegible]
Earl of [illegible]
[illegible] do
S F Mack [illegible]
[illegible]
W H Wint [illegible]
[illegible]
J J Webber do
[illegible]
Al Raleigh [illegible]
J S Dixon [illegible]
J J Dixon [illegible]
W A Dixon do
Miss Dixon [illegible]
Miss Farr [illegible] [illegible]dence
[illegible]
[illegible]al Olympia
[illegible] Astoria
[illegible] do

Mrs [illegible]
[illegible]
C E Chamb[illegible]
Thos [illegible]
[illegible]
Wm [illegible]
J Johnson do
S Sitenbach
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] do
J S Burke do
J B Holm do
F H Foote do
J G Allen do
Chas H Clarke do
J C Denison Chicago
John A Bryan Pasco
W A Burkholder Indiana
C McDougall W W

ESMOND

C H Ackerman & fy N Y
W C DePauw Indiana
P R Story do
Mrs Chas Winfield Wis
Mrs Kimball Boston
J W Briggs & w Mass
G W Hunt Ellensburg
H M Marell N Y
F Pinkham Boise City
P J Thorp, Payette, I T
C Halstead Cincinnati
T H Cavanaugh, Olympia
J B Cavanaugh do
H Shelly Paris
J C Church & fy, Eugene

G G Virnan & w Col
A R Sullor Kentucky
G P Tallant, San Fran
J H Hoadley, do
Henry Conell do
I Euphrat do
L Liebman do
E R Beck do
J Broder do
Chas T Eakin U S A
E W Frazer N Y
F Whitson Yakima
W L Durrell S F
Mrs Hotchins Roseburg
Wm Chance Astoria

HOLTON

O Pihl, Portland Me
M L Tichner, San Fran
W P Haskell do
W N Babcock do
Miss Babcock do
G N Whitney do
Mrs Whitney do
J Berwin, do
J G Nestle Victoria
[illegible] do
[illegible] Astoria
[illegible] Vancouver

Miss D M Hughes Albany
J Steen Willapa
W W King Salem
Miss Clark, do
Geo H Thompson, Dallas
F D Smith Hood River
A B Barnard, Kansas City
H L Hall, Omaha
N H Green, Fitzville
H W Fairweather Sprague
R F[illegible] do

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND IN EVERY RESPECT
THE BEST ROUTE
—TO—
Montreal, Toronto Ottawa Halifax Portland Boston, New York Chicago St Paul Omaha Kansas City St Louis and All Points East and Southeast.
Finest Dining & Sleeping Car Route in the World!
Private Drawing Rooms Luxurious Smoking Rooms and Elegant Bath Rooms attached to all sleepers
New and Elegant Second class Sleepers from Port Moody to Montreal, Free of Charge!
Courteous Employes Splendid Passenger Equipments Three Thousand Miles of Smooth Steel Rail Track Ballasted Along its Entire Length!
An Ever Changing Panorama of Grand and Magnificent Scenery!
[illegible]
The Canadian Pacific Railway is the Only Line to the East from Portland via Tacoma Seattle Victoria and All Puget Sound Points
[illegible]
RAPID TRANSIT—LOWEST RATES
For full information [illegible] tickets [illegible]
C. F. DIXON [illegible]

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD
ONLY POPULAR ROUTE
OVER PICTURESQUE RANGES
Fast Time! Sure Connection! New Equipment!
225 MILES SHORTER!
20 HOURS' LESS TIME!
Accommodations Unsurpassed for Comfort and Safety—Fares and Freights MUCH LESS than by any other route between all points in Willamette Valley and San Francisco!
Only Route to that Popular Summer Resort
YAQUINA BAY!
[illegible]
FINER Surf Bathing! Beach for Driving and Walking Fishing in Rivers and Brooks
FINER Deep Sea Fishing! Hotels & Better Accommodations
Than Any Other Summer Resort on the Coast of Oregon
DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
(Except Sundays)
[illegible]
Round Trip Tickets at Excursion Rates Good till Sept. 30th
THE FINE A1 STEAMSHIP
YAQUINA CITY
—SAILS—
FROM YAQUINA · FROM SAN FRANCISCO
[illegible]
The Company reserves the right to change sailing days
FARE [illegible]
For further information apply to
C. C. HOGUE, A. G. F. & P. Agt. Corvallis

Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.
THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.
Through tickets at lowest rates, and full and reliable information can be obtained only at
ASH STREET WHARF
Train for the East leaves Ash street daily at [illegible] P M
Train from the East arrives at 10 30 A. M.
Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul Council Bluffs and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
FROM PORTLAND · FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
Leaving at 12 Midnight, as follows · Leaving Spear st. wharf at 10 A.M., as follows:
Oregon Monday Aug 16 · Columbia, Sunday Aug 15
Columbia, Thursday Aug 19 · State Wednesday Aug 18
State Sunday Aug [illegible] · Oregon Saturday Aug [illegible]
Oregon, Wednesday Aug 25 · Columbia, Tuesday Aug 24
Columbia Saturday Aug 28 · State, Friday Aug [illegible]
State, Wednesday Sept. 1 · Oregon, Monday Aug 30
Oregon Saturday Sept. 4 · Columbia, Friday Sept. [illegible]
Columbia, Thursday Sept. 9 · State, Wednesday Sept. 8
State Tuesday Sept. 14 · Oregon Monday Sept. 1[illegible]
Oregon Sunday Sept. 1[illegible] · Columbia, Saturday Sept. 18
Columbia, Friday Sept. 24 · State Thursday Sept. 2[illegible]
State Wednesday Sept. 29 · Oregon Tuesday Sept. 28
The Company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.
TO ASTORIA, ILWACO, CLATSOP, CANBY
U. S. Mail Steamer leaves Ash st. daily except Sunday, at 6 A. M. for Astoria
TO DALLES AND CASCADES.
Leave Ash street at 7 A. M. except Sunday
TO OREGON CITY AND DAYTON.
[illegible]
A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent.
JNO. J. BYRNE Gen Pass. & Ticket Agent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.
Northern Pacific Railroad
Shortest Line to Chicago & the East.
The Shortest Line to Council Bluffs, St. Joseph Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Burlington, Quincy, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and all points south and southeast,
VIA
ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
Is the ONLY Line Running
Passenger Trains,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c)
Luxuriant Day Coaches,
Emigrant Sleepers (free of charge)
From Washington and Oregon Points To The East
VIA ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.
SEE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ
Via the Northern Pacific R. R and avoid change of cars.
Leave Portland at [illegible] P. M. daily, arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at noon fourth day
PACIFIC DIVISION
Train leaves Front and G daily at 1 00 A. M. arrive New Tacoma [illegible] P. M., connecting with Co's boats for all points on Puget Sound.
CHAS. S. FEE Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Paul.
A. D. CHARLTON, Gen'l West'n Pass. Agent
No. 2 Washington st. Portland

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA
VIA
Oregon & California R. R.
And Connections. · Time 2½ Days.
Fare to San Francisco $32 · to Sacramento $30
Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
East Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND ASHLAND
Mail Train.
LEAVE. · ARRIVE.
Portland 7.30 A. M. Ashland 4 16 A. M.
Ashland 9.30 P. M. Portland 4 25 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
LEAVE. · ARRIVE.
Portland 4 00 P. M. Lebanon 9 00 P. M.
Lebanon 4 45 A. M. Portland 10 00 A. M.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
Daily between Portland and Ashland
The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
West Side Division.
BETWEEN PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
LEAVE. · ARRIVE.
Portland 7.30 A. M. Corvallis 12 25 P. M.
Corvallis 1.30 P. M. Portland 6 [illegible] P. M.
At Corvallis connect with trains of Oregon Pacific R. R. for Yaquina Bay.
Express Train.
LEAVE. · ARRIVE.
Portland 4 50 P. M. McMinnville 8 00 P. M.
McMinnville 5 45 A. M. Portland [illegible] 00 A. M.
Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, cor. F and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Or.
Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Divisions
R. KOEHLER, Manager. · E. P. ROGERS, G. F. & Pass. Agent.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING M'F'G CO.
No. [illegible] NORTH FIRST STREET FACTORY McMillen's addition East Portland

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Steamer "SALEM,"
For Oregon City Butteville Champoeg Roger's Landing Dayton and way landings leaving Sigler & Bruhl's wharf foot of Washington street on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M.
Returning leaves Dayton Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. No detention at Oregon City
[illegible] · P. W. SPENCER.

Oregon City Route.
STEAMER LATONA ON AND AFTER MAY 1st will leave Taylor st Dock, Portland at 10 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. Oregon City 7 30 and 1 P. M. Sundays, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. Oregon City at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. · A. B. GRAHAM Agent.

YAQUINA BAY.
Hurrah for the Seaside!
EXCURSION TICKETS
Portland to Yaquina Bay and Return, $7 00
Tickets Good to Return until Sept. 30 1886.
E. P. ROGERS G. F. & P. Agt. O & C R. R.
Portland Or. July 3 1886

SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE.
FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND, OR. DIRECT.
The Favorite A1 First-class Clipper Ship
WILLIAM H STARBUCK,
REED · Master
Will be ready for cargo September 1[illegible] and will have quick dispatch SUTTON & CO 82 South st. N Y
SUTTON & BEEBE, Agents,
16 North Front st. Portland Or

Portland and LaCamas Route.
On and after Monday, April 12, the STR. TRAVELER will leave Columbia River Paper Co's Dock, foot of Alder st. every day at 2 P. M., for LaCamas. Returning leave LaCamas at 7 A. M., calling at Vancouver Fisher's and all intermediate landings. For freight or passage apply at dock or on boat.
W. B. BUCHANAN Master.

Willamette Steamboat Co's Str's
MULTNOMAH and CALLIOPE Capt. W. H. Pope, [illegible] leave Portland daily at 2 P. M. (wharf foot of Alder st. south side) for Vancouver Fisher's Landing LaCamas Washougal Van's Landing Cape Horn

Vancouver Transportation Co.'s
STRS. LURLINE or VANCOUVER,
Capt. Jas. T Gray leave Portland at 3 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M daily Sundays excepted. For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.
TOWING between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NORTH YAMHILL
—AND—
TILLAMOOK STAGE
Leaves North Yamhill
Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M. take [illegible] at [illegible] 8 A. M. [illegible] Toll Gate at [illegible] P. M. Arrive at Tillamook at 6 P. M.
Leaves Tillamook
Wednesdays Fridays and Sundays at [illegible] A. M.
[illegible]
TILLAMOOK STAGE CO.,
Carlton Oregon.

For Astoria—Fast Time.
STR. TELEPHONE
LEAVES MORRISON ST TUESDAY THURSDAY and Saturday at [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Sunday at 9 A. M. [illegible] Monday Wednesday Friday at 6 A. M.
Close connections at Kalama with N. P. R. R. to Sound.
Connections at Portland with O & C and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern bound trains. · E. A. SEELY Agent Portland.
U. B. SCOTT Pres. · Telephone No. 351.

BANKS.

Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND, OR.,
TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
President · JAMES STEEL
Vice President · W. C. JOHNSON
Cashier · J. A. MACRUM
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available through [illegible] the United States.
SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York.
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
VAN B. DELASHMUTT · JUDGE W. W. THAYER
President. · Vice President
SAM. J. GORMAN Cashier

Metropolitan Savings Bank
Transacts a General Banking Business allows interest on deposits as follows
On 3 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 5 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 6 per cent.
Directors:
Judge W. W. Thayer · H. W. Scott,
Judge E. D. Shattuck, · H. W. Monastes,
Sylvester Farrell, · Dr. W. H. Saylor,
Hon. Richard Williams, · Dr. S. J. Barber,
Van B. DeLashmutt, · L. F. Powers,
O. H. Dodd,

Commercial National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
President · D. P. THOMPSON
Vice President. · R. M. WADE
Cashier · R. L. DURHAM
Assistant Cashier · H. C. WORTMAN
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER sold on New York Boston Chicago Omaha, St Paul San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest
EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong
Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital · $1,850,000
Reserve · 400,000
Head Office, 28 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria,
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business. Loans made; Bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check also on special certificate. · FRED'K TOWNSEND Manager.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,
Transact a General Banking Business.
INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho Montana and British Columbia.
EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong

THE
Portland National Bank.
Transacts a General Banking Business,
ACCOUNTS kept, subject to check.
SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York
MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
WILLIAM REID · President
GEN. RUFUS INGALLS · Vice President
D. F. SHERMAN · Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.
LIMITED.
Capital and Reserve · $2,300,000
Head Office 22 Old Broad st., London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business makes loans discounts bills, and issues commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First St.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

FRANK DEKUM · W. K. SMITH · H. C. STRATTON
President. · Vice Pres't. · Cashier
The Portland Savings Bank
OF PORTLAND OR
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,
DIRECTORS:
D. P. Thompson, · W. K. Smith, · J. W. Brazee,
Sol. Hirsch, · C. A. Dolph, · Ward S. Stevens,
E. J. Jeffery · R. M. Wade, · Cleveland Rockwell.
Frank Dekum, · Geo. H. Durham,
S. W. cor. Second and Washington sts.

OREGON & WASHINGTON Mortgage Savings Bank
6 First street, Portland, Or
Rates of Interest on Deposits,
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 5 "
Nine months 5½ "
One Year 6 "
LOANED ON MORTGAGES
$7,597,721 in 11 Years.
CORRESPONDENCE
is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to
WILLIAM REID, President.
CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL BONDS WANTED.

First National Bank
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
President · HENRY FAILING
Vice President · H. W. CORBETT
Cashier · G. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier · H. J. CORBETT
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest.
SIGHT and TIME BILLS drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong-Kong.
COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

COURT RULES.

Following is the full text of the rules adopted last week by the state circuit court, department No. 1, and afterwards revised. The subjoined is an exact copy of the rules as they now stand:

MOTIONS AND MOTION DAY.

Rule 1—Each Saturday during the term shall be motion day, and the same is set apart for the hearing of motions and issues of law and setting causes for trial, except when such day shall be necessarily occupied in the transaction of other business, and decisions on motions and issues of law will be rendered on the morning of each Wednesday and Saturday.

Rule 2—A motion book shall be kept and all motions and issues of law shall be heard in the order in which they shall be set down on the motion book, unless it shall be otherwise ordered by the court. When any motion or issue of law is reached for hearing in its regular order, and neither party thereto shall appear, the same shall be denied or overruled.

Rule 3—No motion or issue of law shall be heard on any motion day, except by consent of the parties, unless the same shall have been entered on the motion book at a date not later than 12 o'clock M. of the Wednesday next preceding the motion day for which the case is set down.

Rule 4—No motion or issue of law shall be placed on the motion book for hearing except by the clerk. The clerk shall enter any motion or issue of law on the motion book on oral application by the party desiring to have the same set for hearing.

Rule 5—The entry of a motion or issue of law on the motion book shall show the date of the entry, the title of the cause, the names of the attorneys of both parties, the nature of the issue and at whose instance set down.

Rule 6—No motion or demurrer shall be heard at the instance of the party by whom the same is made or filed within three days after the service of copy of the same except by special order.

Rule 7—Motions of course and motions for extension of time may be heard each morning on the coming in of the court after the reading of the journal.

PLEADINGS.

Rule 8—In addition to what is required by section 874 of the code, all complaints, answers and replications must be written on "legal cap" paper, and the pages thereof numbered and the lines on each page numbered consecutively from the beginning to the end thereof, and upon all pages filed in a cause the register number of the case must be endorsed.

Rule 9—On the first paper filed in this court in any cause, the clerk shall, before filing the same, endorse the registered number of the cause in which it belongs; and likewise on request of the party presenting the same endorse such registered number on every subsequent paper filed in the cause.

COPIES AND SERVICE THEREOF.

Rule 10—Copies of all papers filed in a cause must be served on the attorney of the adverse party, whenever such party has appeared by attorney, or if a party appears in person, then on such party, and no motion or demurrer shall be heard except by consent of parties, unless copy thereof shall have been served and any motion or demurrer on the files without service of copy thereof may be stricken therefrom on the oral motion of the opposite party.

Rule 11—All copies of complaints, answers and replications served shall be exact copies of the originals filed, as to the wording, as to number and numbering of the lines and words on each line.

AFFIDAVITS.

Rule 12.—In all cases where affidavits shall be filed to be used on the hearing of any motion, the opposing party shall have three days after the filing of the same in which to file counter affidavits, unless such time shall, by special order made by the court, be enlarged or shortened. No affidavit shall be filed in any such case except those in chief by the moving party; counter affidavits by the adverse party, and affidavits in rebuttal of such counter affidavits. All affidavits filed in chief, in support of any motion, shall be filed at the same time such motion is filed, unless otherwise especially ordered by the court or judge.

TRIAL CALENDAR.

Rule 13—A trial calendar shall be kept, on which shall be placed by the clerk all cases as soon as at issue upon questions of fact, on the oral application of either party.

Rule 14—Causes on the trial calendar shall be called in their order and set for trial or otherwise disposed of; but any case may be taken out of its order and set for trial by consent of the parties or on three days' notice of motion therefor.

REFEREE'S REPORT.

Rule 15—The report of a referee in any cause shall not be confirmed by the court, except upon written motion duly filed and served upon the attorneys of the adverse party, if such adverse party have appeared in the cause, and in all cases the adverse party shall have five days, after the filing and service upon him of a motion to confirm the report of a referee, within which to file his exceptions to such report, but either party may at any time after the filing of the report of the referee, and before the filing of a motion to confirm, file his exceptions thereto, such exceptions in all cases to be served upon the adverse party as a motion.

AGREEMENTS.

Rule 16.—No agreement between the parties or their attorneys, concerning any proceeding before this court, will be regarded or enforced unless the same is made in open court and noted by the judge of the court in his minutes, or reduced to writing and subscribed by the party or attorney to be bound thereby.

TAKING PAPERS FROM FILES.

Rule 17—No record or paper belonging to the files of the court shall be taken from the office or custody of the clerk of the court; provided, that a referee may receive and use the original papers belonging to a case referred, and the attorneys for either party may receive and use for a period not exceeding six days, the testimony reported by a referee in a cause referred, upon special order of the court or judge.

Rule 18—When an answer shall be filed in term time the demurrer, motion or reply thereto as the case may be, must be filed within four days after service of copy of the answer, and the time therefor, in all such cases, is hereby enlarged to four days.

ATTORNEY AS WITNESS.

Rule 19—If any attorney or counsel shall offer himself as a witness and give evidence upon the merits for his client in the trial of any cause, he shall not be permitted to argue the cause to the court or jury except upon agreement of the adverse counsel, or upon permission given by the court.

THE PORTLAND FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Having visited the three schools on the second and third days of their re-opening, I was agreeably surprised with their appearance, especially in respect of neatness.

When we first began to bring the little ones into our gartens, nearly two years ago, we found washbowls and towels almost as necessary as the teacher herself, but to-day there was not even one in need of such attention, although more than half of the seventy children were new. To be sure they are mostly the younger brothers and sisters of last year's pupils. However, that only shows that what they have learned has been passed on to the still younger ones, or perhaps passed up to the older members of the family, in which indirect way we always hope to do good.

We aim to teach neatness, order and politeness; in other words, kindness, such as we are taught by the "Golden Rule." In all their games they are taught to prefer one another. The little one who is the "helper" leaves her own slate or work until the last. I have never seen one of them make such a mistake twice, which all those who know the naive selfishness of children will consider a triumph worth winning.

As for order they are taught it in many little ways. Order is taught in such an attractive way, that it soon becomes second nature. But to those who visit the public schools, I wish to say they must not expect that rigid rule which makes whispering a crime, a laugh a deed worthy a frown (or, say it softly, a *shake*). We have no law but the law of love and gentle firmness, for our children are but babies of from three to six years. I wish we could keep them one year longer.

As the teacher is always soft spoken, the children soon learn to be quiet that they may hear what she says. As she is gentle with them, they are ashamed to be rough with each other. Children are natural imitators of those in authority over them. Alas that it is so.

Our third school, the one in Watson's addition, is supported by special contributions. We were desirous of having a school in that locality, but only had money enough to carry on the two schools, so we hit upon the plan of asking seven persons each to give us five dollars per month, which as we had the room for nothing, would pay the teacher's salary. Among us we found six benevolent persons, but there we came to a standstill, the seventh was not forthcoming, when I bethought me of stating the case in THE OREGONIAN, with the result of the very next day receiving the first month's pay and the promise of a continuance of the same, from a gentleman whom we had not thought of asking. THE OREGONIAN can here make a note of the usefulness of advertising. Since then we have got on along, in a kind of from hand-to-mouth sort of way, to be sure, but then we expect nothing better.

But now we want something more, which I have faith to believe will be granted.

For our G street garten we have a piano, which we hire by the month, and there was one given us for the school in South Portland, but the school in Watson's addition has never had any. It goes without saying that a piano is a necessity when you wish to teach unison in time. We do not want a "Steinway Grand," but will be thankful for the use of one which you think "has seen its best days;" but when you visit the garten (which I hope you will do often) and hear the sweet voices singing, and the little feet "keeping time, keeping time," you will find the old piano has renewed its youth, and its best days are its last.

And speaking of time, every time I see our teachers they ask *when* they are to have a clock. I do not know, I tell them, for the treasurer scowls at me when I suggest anything of the kind. "They say" you can buy a clock for a dollar and a half, and suggest I might give a hint to my jeweler, which sounds to me like sarcasm, as my shopping does not lie in that line. If it were shoes, now,——

However, perhaps some one whom I have not the honor of knowing would like to dispose of *their* surplus time-pieces. If we have one, we must have three, for we have no favorites among our schools.

I do sincerely hope we shall be able to have that law passed or altered, or something done to it to enable us to connect our schools with the public schools, and *soon*, so you dear people will pay all your taxes together, without being teased all the time for more by us. Of course I know you like to give, for you say so, but we do not like to ask, and would not were we not commanded to care for the "little ones."

As for the piano, I am afraid I have not clearly expressed myself. We only want some one of you to pay for the *hire* of it, not to give us one out and out. If you will drop me a postal card in regard to it, or the clocks, we will take all the trouble of seeing them safely delivered.

SECRETARY,
Portland Free Kindergarten,
240 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark, real estate agent and auctioneer:

The past week's business, as shown by the county records, exhibits no transaction of special importance. The deeds, however, number thirty-three, amounting to $18,093 26, as compared with twenty-four deeds and $31,161 50 the corresponding week of last year. The mortgages of the last week number eleven, amounting to $33,465 63 and the releases twenty-two and $36,871 79. The following is a condensed statement of the last six weeks' business:

	Deeds.	Amount.
Transfer	55	$278,181 00
Mortgage	81	104,307 05
Release	38	338,941 89

An item from Walla Walla mentions the fact of fifty-five grain-laden cars, drawn by one engine, leaving that city for Portland during the past week. Allow me to suggest to the boosters of the towns of the Sound the following query: "How many cars grain laden will one engine be able to draw over the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific when completed?" If they are doubtful of a suitable answer I refer them to Mr. Villard's speech, made four years ago at Walla Walla, when he stated what every engineer and sensible business man knows to be true "that the heavy transfer between eastern Oregon and Washington, owing to the expense of hauling, must and would be always done through the natural pass of the Columbia river."

The building of the Morrison street bridge, now in active progress, is giving an impetus to East Portland properties. But for the indolent carelessness of property owners we should have had, despite the opposition of interested ferry owners, several bridges, including a free county bridge, long ere this, to the infinite benefit of both sides of the river.

Following are the transfers recorded last week:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.	
West Portland Homestead Association to Geo. Manser, part of tracts N and M, Grover's add	$ 800 00
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.	
Thomas Strahan and wife to G. and R. T. Peterson, 10 acres, sec 5, 1 S, 2 E	1,100 00
F. J. Sprague and wife to Geo. Landford, lot 1, blk 5, Carter's, E. P.	100 00
Mary E. McGowen to M. O'Malley, S ½ lot 3, blk 43, Holladay's	300 00
M. C. Humphrey to H. M. Humphrey, tract in sec 8, 1 S, 1 E	350 00
Hugh Martin and wife to R. A. Osfeld, 20 acres, sec 20, 1 S, 1 E	1,200 00
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.	
O. & C. R. R. Co. to J. S. Keller, 360 acres, sec 13, 2 N 2 W	620 00
E. O. Dodd and wife to I. D. Clamper, 8½ acres, sec 6, 1 S, 2 E, blk 12, Belmont Park	615 92
U. S. to J. S. Keller, 160 acres, S 14, 1 N 2 W	——
W. Morton and wife to John Andrew, lot 2, blk 10, P. Homestead Ass'n	650 00
J. B. Stephens and wife to E. D. Anderson et al., lots 11, 12, blk 110, Stephens's E. P.	600 00
F. D. Anderson et al. to Emma Johnson, lot 12, blk 110, Stephens's, E. P.	425 00
E. D. Anderson and wife to P. Olson, ½ lot 11, blk 110, Stephens's, E. P.	1 00
E. F. and M. C. Gilham to G. W. Stafford, 1 7-100 acres, sec 32, 1 N, 2 E	83 34
J. W. Cook to Mrs. A. McCabe, 150x140 ft N E cor Market and Thirteenth sts, city	2,350 00
R. B. Wilson et al. to Anna Schafer, lot 8, blk 311, Couch	600 00
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.	
F. Strobel to Geo. Flavel, lots 1 to 12, blk 14, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, City View add, E. P.	——
C. W. Frush & wf to R. Scott, S ½ lot 6, blk 120, city	2,950 00
John Kenworthy & wf to C. P. Mendenhall, lots 7, 8, blk 6, Kenworthy's E. P.	500 00
E. F. Lewis to F. N. Shurtleff, ¼ 8 acres, sec 15, 1 N, 1 E	300 00
F. J. Miller & wf to Sarah M. Tanner, lot 6, blk 10, McMillan's	400 00
J. E. Kelly & wf to J. C. Randolph, 1-9 of W ½ D. Balch D. L. C.	1 00
F. W. Bingham & wf to J. C. Randolph, same as above	100 00
J. G. Chapman to F. W. Bingham, same	100 00
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.	
Wm. Barnes & wf to Chas. Lydia Barnes, 131 acres, sec 31, 32, 1 N, 1 E	600 00
Chas. Barnes & wf to Wm. & Elizabeth Barnes, 53½ acres, sec 31, 32, 1 N, 1 E	800 00
M. E. Prettyman & husband to D. L. Prettyman, W 22 ft of W ½ of E ½, lot 4, blk 104, E. P.	1,020 00
M. J. Hensil to S. M. Hensil, lot 5, blk 137, city	——
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.	
H. B. Oatman & wf to Bridget O'Neill, lot 21, blk 1, Smith's E. P.	140 00
Sellwood Real Estate Co. to Wm. McFall, lot 5, blk 7, lots 1 to 8, blk 15, lots 2 to 7, blk 32, lots 6 to 17, blk 53, lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 18, blk 72, lot 14, blk 88, lots 7, 16, 17, 18, blk 90, Sellwood	1 00
J. T. Hughes to T. Shannon, lots 3, 4, 5, blk 7, Logan's	375 00
Mrs. L. J. Hill to same, same property	1 00
Clayton & Oliver to S. M. Hensil, assignment of lease to lot 5, blk 137, city	500 00

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Deeds of transfer	33	$18,093 26
Mortgages	11	33,465 63
Releases	22	36,871 79

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW MAN AT ROSSMERE. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth. New York, Cassell & Co. For sale by W. B. Ayer & Co.

This is a story of the South after the war and during what is termed the reconstruction period. The plot is laid upon the borders of a beautiful lake in Arkansas, some miles from the Mississippi river, but not far enough to escape the disastrous overflows which come from the Father of Waters during its spring floods. The hero of the story is new man at Rossmere, who was a Northern soldier, who had drifted down there after the war. The heroine is the widow of a Confederate soldier. But a dozen other characters come and go upon the pages, exciting almost as much interest in the mind of the reader as the the two leading characters. The writing especially excels in fine character delineation. The charm of the writing is its naturalness. They are all human and real, and the good and bad of each is allowed to crop out in an easy kind of way which bears all the marks of real history and biography. Old 'Squire Thorn is just such a rebel as was everywhere to be found. Mrs. Southmead is a fair example of the uncompromising hostility of Southern women, who had lost all and refused to see anything good in the Yankee race. The colored people who are introduced exemplify the traits of the race, while the carpet-bagger comes in for a good basting. It is, in fine, one of those well-written books, so evenly balanced, and strikes so squarely at foibles and at evil that it will be read with as much interest in one section as the other. This admirable fairness and exact justice of the author make the book a good instructor to people with prejudices, and while it is a charming love story it carries with it instruction well calculated to impress great truths forcibly upon the minds of its readers. Whoever opens the book and takes in a chapter will regret to lay it down, and even be sorry at its ending.

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

The following new books have been received and added to the Library association of Portland during the week:

Face to Face; a novel. By Robert Grant.

The New Man at Rossmere. By Mrs. J. H. Walworth.

The Metamorphoses of Ovid. Literally translated into English prose, with copious notes and explanations, by Henry F. Riley, B. A.

Cæsar's Commentaries of the Gallic and Civil Wars, with the supplementary books attributed to Hirtius, including the Alexandrian, African and Spanish wars, literally translated, with notes and a very elaborate index.

Herodotus. Literally translated from the text of Baehr, with geographical and general index, by Henry Cary, M. A.

The Orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero. Literally translated by C. D. Yonge, B. A. Four volumes.

The Metaphysics of Aristotle. Literally translated from the Greek, with notes, analysis, questions and index, by John H. McMahon.

Aristotle's Ethics. With notes, original and selected, an analytical introduction and questions, for the use of students, by R. W. Browne.

The History of the Pacific States. By Hubert H. Bancroft. Volume 17, California; volume 5 1846-1848.

Lives of the Twelve Cæsars. By C. Suetonius Tranquillus. To which are added his Lives of the Grammarians, Rhetoricians and Poets. The translation of Alexander Thomson, revised and corrected by T. Foster, Esq., A. M.

Aphrodite; a romance of ancient Hellas. By Ernest Eckstein. From the German, by Mary J. Safford.

The Great Conspiracy, its Origin and History. By John A. Logan.

Gloria Victis; a romance. By Ossip Schubin. From the German, by Mary Maxwell.

John Parmelee's Curse. By Julian Hawthorne.

McCarty's Annual Statistician, 1886.

Taras Bulba. By Nickolai Vasilivitch Gogol. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.

A Vital Question, or What is to be Done? By Nickolai Tchernuishevsky. Translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole and S. S. Skidelsky.

Morley's Universal Library: Popular Songs of Ireland; collected by Thomas Crofton Crocker. Life of Cardinal Wolsey; by George Cavendish.

Childhood, Boyhood, Youth. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. (Presented to the Library association by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wistar Morris.)

History of the Book of Common Prayer, with an explanation of it offices and rubrics. By Rev. C. M. Butler.

The Comprehensive Church. By the Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail, D. D.

The Unexpected Which Happens.

One of the effects of the recent earthquake has been to make people who work in the upper stories of high buildings somewhat uneasy. I have heard several men declare recently that they would not do business in the top of these sky-scraping buildings. Of course it is only exercising a proper degree of prudence to provide as well as we may against known dangers. But after all it rarely happens that one dies from the thing which he feared and specially guarded against. The French proverb, "It is the unexpected which happens," has no better illustration than in the manner in which people meet their death. An Englishwoman traveling in this country recently was pricked by a needle buried in the pillow of her bed at a hotel, and from the effects of this slight wound she died.

Yet her death was not more strange, or more impossible to have been forseen and guarded against, than are the deaths of many people every day. Bret Harte, in an exquisite little poem of three verses, expresses this idea with rare beauty and condensation. It is something like this: The sea is stormy; the man fears to go out in the tossing boat. An earthquake swallows up those on land, while those in the boat escape unharmed.

The [illegible] at Stake.

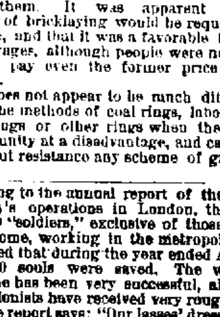
The bricklayers of Charleston have gained a notoriety that is far from enviable by their action in advancing wages to $6 a day. This was done when the city lay in ruins from the effect of an earthquake and the people stood appalled at the magnitude of the disaster which had befallen them. It was apparent that a great deal of bricklaying would be required in Charleston, and that it was a favorable time to advance wages, although people were never so ill able to pay even the former price as they were then.

There does not appear to be much difference between the methods of coal rings, labor rings, railroad rings or other rings when they catch the community at a disadvantage, and can practice without resistance any scheme of greed or extortion.

According to the annual report of the Salvation army's operations in London, there are about 8000 "soldiers," exclusive of those in the training home, working in the metropolis, and it is claimed that during the year ended April 30 last 10,000 souls were saved. The week in Marylebone has been very successful, although the Salvationists have received very rough treatment. The report says: "Our lasses' dresses have been torn from their bodies; our girl officers had to lead their corps to victory with black eyes."

A certain Parisian always carries a well-filled pincushion in his pocket, and hence enjoys among the fair sex the reputation of being a most obliging man. Ladies are always asking: "Does any one happen to have a pin?" and he is invariably able to meet the demand. As a pin might sever friendship, however, the lady that needs one tenders in exchange two or three sous, and C. thus averages an addition of 50 for 60f a month to his income.

ROYAL



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TUTT'S PILLS

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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

GARRISON'S

Sewing Machine Store

167 Third st., Portland

Agency for Domestic, Household, White, American, & many other [illegible] Sewing Machines. Come and see me or send for particulars.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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J. W. HILL, M. D., Head Master.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Four resident teachers, all Yale graduates, and four special instructors. Boys fitted for college or business. Boys of all ages and degree of advancement received. No bad boys admitted. Special advantages are offered for the social and intellectual training of boys. School founded in 1870. Ninth year under present management begins September 7.

For catalogue containing list of references and former pupils, address J. W. HILL, M. D.
Drawer 17, Portland, Or.

T Good News to Ladies. T

GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED. Now is your time to get up your orders for our celebrated TEAS and COFFEES, and secure a handsome Decorated Tea Set; one given with every $10 order. We give a handsome present to each purchaser, from $5 up. Send for circular with price list and full particulars. Great Eastern Tea Company, 223 First st., Portland, Or., the largest Tea and Coffee dealers on the coast—25 stores in successful operation.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' STORE

200, 202, 204, 206 First Street, and 6 Taylor Street.

One Price to All! One Price to All!

We respectfully announce to the public that we opened the Fall Season on Monday, September 6th, and in so doing we are pleased to inform our friends that we have added another branch to our establishment, No. 206, and joins our other Departments through an archway. The new branch will be the

Wholesale Department of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Store,

And in connection with our New York House, No. 472 Broadway, gives us such facilities as we have long desired and now obtained. Namely: To purchase our goods in such quantities [illegible] from the manufacturers. This does away with the Commission Merchant, the New York wholesaler and the jobber, and BEAR IN MIND that it is a [illegible] among Eastern manufacturers TO SELL TO WHOLESALE HOUSES ONLY. We now stand on the same footing as the largest commission house in New York, Chicago or Boston [illegible] retail department will hereafter be supplied by our wholesale house, and at quotations that will enable us to sell goods at retail for less money than our competitors in Portland can buy [illegible] Our purchases for this fall and winter season, amounting to over ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is the largest that has ever been brought to Portland. [illegible] department has been stocked up to its full capacity with specialties.

We are the only House in Oregon conducting business on TRUE LEGITIMATE PRINCIPLES. What we advertise we have, goods sold at the prices we advertise them for.

OUR DRY GOODS DEP'TM'T.

Under the supervision of Mr. S. L. Kafka, assisted by Mr. B. L. Jorbes and Mr. F. D. Wrinkle.

We shall place on sale in this department during this season at marvelously low prices the following:

Silks. [illegible]

Black Dress Goods Department. [illegible]

Special Attention. [illegible]

Colored Dress Goods. [illegible]

Satins. [illegible]

Velvets. [illegible]

Plushes. [illegible]

Velveteens. [illegible]

Special Attention.

Our 60c colored brocaded velveteens sell at most other stores at 85c per yd

Black Dress Goods Department. [illegible]

Check Flannels. [illegible]

Jeans and Cottonades. [illegible]

Tweed and Cassimeres. [illegible]

Domestic Department—Table Damask. [illegible]

Napkins. [illegible]

Domestic Department. [illegible]

Blankets. [illegible]

Comforters. [illegible]

Red Flannels. [illegible]

Flannel Department. [illegible]

Special Attention. [illegible]

Navy Blue Flannels. [illegible]

Lace Curtain Department. [illegible]

Lace Curtain Nets. [illegible]

Shawl Department. [illegible]

Fancy Goods Department.

In this department we have a large and better assorted stock than ever. Remember we do not ask fancy prices for our fancy goods.

Hosiery Department. [illegible]

Special Attention. [illegible]

Children's Woolen Hose. [illegible]

Corsets. [illegible]

Jerseys. [illegible]

Special Prices. [illegible]

Special Attention. [illegible]

OUR CLOAK DEPARTM'T.

Under the supervision of Mr. Sol. Jacoby, cloakmaker by profession, and assisted by Mrs. H. M. Prager. This department has been enlarged, therefore it is an established [illegible] as always to have the very latest styles in season, and new and desirable goods. We NEVER hold over any stock in this department. We MARK our cloaks at such prices that [illegible] of the season we have no more cloaks on hand, as was the case last year. OUR PRICES FOR CLOAKS:

[illegible]

Misses' and Children's Cloaks. [illegible]

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods. [illegible]

OUR BOOT & SHOE DEP'TM'T.

Under the supervision of Mr. R. B. Power. We are the only house in the city that confine themselves to goods made by WHITE and SKILLED LABOR ONLY, direct from New York factories where only white and skilled labor is employed. We are agents for the Pacific Coast and Washington Territory for the Morse & Rogers Button, Morse & Rogers Hand Sewed, Morse & Rogers Soudan, Morse & Rogers Cork Sole. We have succeeded in getting the agency on this coast for the Boland & Spinny Hand Sewed Common Sense Goods for Ladies, Misses and Children. We would be pleased to have you ask our foreman of the shoe department to show you the Boland & Spinny shoe.

[illegible]

Congress Gaiters. [illegible]

Youths' Shoes. [illegible]

Balmorals. [illegible]

Boys' Shoes. [illegible]

Button Shoes. Men's Shoes Department. [illegible]

OUR CLOTHING DEP'TM'T.

Under the supervision of Mr. H. M. Prager, assisted by Mr. M. Obst. This department has been stocked with a class of Men's, Boys' and [illegible] second to none in the city. Our [illegible] Men's Suits from $12 to $22 50 we guarantee. Youths' Clothing for the Fall and Winter [illegible]

Custom Made. [illegible]

Young Men's Suits. [illegible]

Youths' Suits, Youths' Suits. [illegible]

Pants! Pants! Pants! Pants! [illegible]

Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits. [illegible]

Overcoats! Overcoats! [illegible]

Our Prices are All Marked in Plain Figures. [illegible]

Furnishing Goods Department. [illegible]

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VOL. 26,—NO. 8216.

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Steamer "Sellwood" leaves Washington at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 2:40 P. M.

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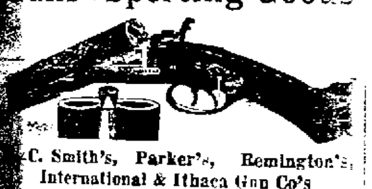

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REPEATING RIFLES.

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FINE FISHING TACKLE.

165 and 167 SECOND ST.

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FLOUR SACKS, TWINES,

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That we will Discharge and Load Ships at 37 ½ c Per Ton from August 1st, 1886.

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Stevedores and Riggers,

PORTLAND AND ASTORIA

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ANTI-BILIOUS

PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE!

Sash, Blind, Door and Furniture Factory and Planing Mill,

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Walla Walla, W. T.